

NONSTOP FLIERS SPEED ON WAY TO PACIFIC GOAL

Pilots Stinson and Schiller
Reported Going Well in
Messages From West

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Four men in two huge monoplanes are speeding westward over a new non-stop transcontinental air trail for a share in \$15,000 in prize money and Spokane, Wash., as their goal.

Their course lay over a 2,300-mile "bee line" to the western city from Roosevelt Field, N. Y., from which they took off Wednesday in the last and most exacting of the Spokane air derby races.

Their trail was over land almost throughout, across hills and valleys in the East, plains in the middle West, and mountains nearer the Pacific coast. The pilots are Edward Stinson and C. A. "Duke" Schiller, flying almost identical planes, both designed and built by Mr. Stinson. Both carried 400 gallons of gasoline.

Flying with Stinson was his chief test pilot, Fred Koehler of Detroit. Stinson and Schiller left behind them Steve Lacey of Lomax, Ill., and Capt. L. A. Yancey, his co-pilot and navigator, who deferred their attempt at the transcontinental jump after a nearly disastrous effort to take off from the race and pair. A broken tail held them for a heavy plane to the ground as it roared down the field before halting on the brink of a gully.

Pilot Lacey repaired his ship and started for Spokane at 11:52 a. m. today, but returned 20 minutes later with skipping engine. He said he would take off again as soon as his engine was repaired.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—Telegrams received here today by the Rogers Airline, forwarded from points where they were dropped by "Duke" Schiller and "Eddie" Bohm in their non-stop cross-country flight indicated that all is well with the fliers.

One was forwarded from Stratford, Ont., and a second was sent from Bay City, Mich.

New York-Spokane Fliers in Two Groups Make Goal

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 22 (AP)—Fliers who finished in three overland air races here watched the skies today for their rivals who were scattered out to the East and South. Eight entries remained in the Class A and B races from New York and three from the Pacific Coast Derby which started from San Francisco.

C. W. Holman, St. Paul, E. E. Balough, Chicago, and N. B. Mamer, Spokane, were unofficially declared winners, respectively, of first, second and third places in Class A. Three planes were believed to be still heading for Spokane, in this event. Fifteen started. John P. Wood, Wausau, Wis., came in fourth, and behind him came E. K. Campbell.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Inspection of Japanese warships anchored in Boston harbor, open to public 9 to 5, daily, through Saturday.

Dinner, National Association of Cost Accountants, Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Dinner of the Zonta Club, Repertory Theater, 6.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Merry Malones," 8:15.

Majestic—"My Golden West," 8:15.

Shubert—"My Darling," 8:15.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sunday, 12 to 5. Free admission to the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Fogg Art Museum at Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Streets, Cambridge. Free each week day from 9 until 5 and Sundays from 12 until 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston. Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; admission, 50 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, free.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon in honor of Japanese officers and midshipmen on training ship, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 12:30.

Boston Business Show, Hotel Statler, continues through Saturday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Garments sent C. O. D. on approval, charges prepaid, thus enabling you thoroughly to examine the fur before paying for them.

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NEW LIGHT SHED ON BALLOT RULE OF DEMOCRATS

Two-Thirds Majority Act
Was Not Adopted at 1920
Session, Data Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The two-thirds convention rule about which there has been so much discussion, was not adopted, so far as the published official proceedings show, by the Democratic National Convention of 1920 at St. Francisco, the Democratic National Committee here states. It was frequently applied in rulings and in announcing the results of ballots for the nomination of James M. Cox.

When Mr. Cox received more than a majority of the votes on the forty-third ballot, the permanent chairman, Joseph T. Robinson, announced that no candidate had received the required two-thirds and no objection was made to the application of the rule.

"In not showing adoption of the two-thirds rule, the 1920 proceedings are like those of the 1916 convention which renominated Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall," says the statement. "While in the absence of a content in 1916, two-thirds was not a consequential matter, it is noteworthy that Ollie M. James, permanent chairman, held the rule to be in effect when he announced the outcome of motions to nominate Wilson and Marshall, declaring in each case that the vote required was more than the two-thirds vote required by the rules."

"Action of the 1920 convention on rules was almost exactly the same as that of 1916. The usual practice of adopting the rules of the 'last Democratic convention' was not followed in either case. The main report of the 1920 Committee on Rules and Order of Business, which was adopted without debate or opposition, was as follows:

"That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, so far as applicable, be the rules of the convention with the following modification:

"That no delegate shall occupy the floor in debate for more than 30 minutes except by unanimous consent of the convention."

Significant details of the convention which set precedents are discussed by the national committee statement, among them the re-adoption of the unit rule as modified in 1912.

One paragraph states, "From the standpoint of party government, the most important action of the convention was the adoption of a resolution giving to women equal standing with men on the Democratic National Committee by providing that there should be one man member and one woman member for each state, territory and division having delegates at the convention. The Democratic Party was the first to take such a forward step in its government."

Democratic Alliance Sought

KENTON, O. (AP)—Formation of a Progressive Democratic Alliance along the lines of the old Bryan-Wilson Democracy, and not the booting of any particular presidential candidate is to be the purpose of a proposed conference of Progressive-Democratic leaders in Chicago, early in December, according to W. W. Durbin, for many years Ohio Democratic state chairman who is making arrangements for the conference. The conference, he said, would be merely for the purpose of keeping the party along Progressive Democratic lines, to conduct the campaign upon five economic issues and not permit side issues to divert the people from the real things which interest them.

CREDIT COURSES OFFERED

Courses in credit work for employed men and women this year will be offered by the Evening School of

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PRISON REFORM SOUGHT TO AID WOMAN INMATES

Industries Should Provide
Training in Self-Support,
Penal Report Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Reorganization of prison industries with a view to training women for self-supporting work in the outside world is recommended in a report just published by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, covering 32 state penal and correctional institutions for women and 54 state reform schools for girls.

Goods to fit the needs of state industries can be produced satisfactorily in the prisons, it is asserted in the report, provided trained supervisors and instructors with actual industrial experience are put in charge and manufacturers and labor chiefs co-operate in establishing standards of production.

The committee deprecates the use of teachers without industrial experience and argues that experienced industrial advisors can only be gotten for the prisons if adequate salaries are paid.

From experiments made in some of the institutions the national committee has drawn the conclusion that wage is a definite incentive to work. Woman prisoners are no more difficult to train than other industrial workers and they produce as high a grade of goods, according to the report, but they do require training to establish steady habits of work.

As incentives it is recommended that some wage be paid, even 5 cents a day; that praise be given for good work, the week's production be announced, and special work be made a privilege, interest built up in the inmates of the institutions who will use the prison products, the importance and need of the work stressed, varying the operations of the workers, allowing low singing and establishing five-minute rest periods each hour.

Since a proportion of the inmates must necessarily be engaged in cooking, cleaning and doing other household work, the report gives some space to means by which home economics can be adapted to the needs of the women after they complete their sentence.

A minimum list of standards has to be established, showing what a girl should know about household care, food and clothing who intends to live in a hall-room and eat her meals from a delicatessen shop.

The report sets forth the experimental plan of the New York State Reformatory for Women, where a trained industrial worker was installed and allowed to evolve her own methods in dealing with girls engaged in power-sewing, and there is a summary of power-sewing at the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women and the New Jersey State Home for Girls, and of farm training carried on in a number of states.

MOUNT IDA SCHOOL

IN NEWTON OPENS

Mount Ida School for Girls, in Newton, began its twenty-eighth year on Tuesday with several additions to the faculty to accord with the rising standards for junior colleges. Miss Zelma Estelle Clark has been appointed dean. She received her A. B. at the University of Chicago, and her M. A. at Columbia University. She studied literature at Cambridge University, England.

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Colonel Lindbergh Will Rogers, Sciots

Joins Masonic Affiliated Order
—Their Motto Now, "Boost One Another"

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 22 (Special).—There surely was a riot when Lindbergh was a Sciote. So Will Rogers, who lived here, might have said, and as some Sciots chanted in parade.

Then Will Rogers was made one, too, and he knows more now than what he reads in the papers.

The Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots admits to membership only Master Masons. Colonel Lindbergh belongs to Keystone Lodge A. F. & A. M. of St. Louis, while Will Rogers is a Mason and Shriner in Oklahoma. There was a night parade of 2500 Sciots to the high school auditorium where only Sciots were admitted and where the full ceremonial was given with an Egyptian prologue, a beautiful spectacle. This order is largely a playground for Blue Lodge Masons, where fun and laughter prevail, yet it has a serious lesson running through its ritual, indicating the ideas of brotherly love and mutual assistance, as its motto, "Boost one another," indicates.

When Colonel Lindbergh and Will Rogers appeared, the Auditorium was packed with Sciots, with 200 local candidates and about 100 visiting Masons. It is not permitted to give out details of ritual, but Colonel Lindbergh is reported to have said, "I shall never forget it."

Neither will Will Rogers, it is said by those who ought to know.

MAJ.-GEN. EDWARDS TO SPEAK

—Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards has accepted the invitation of Rutland Post, American Legion, to speak at the annual Armistice Day exercises to be held here on Nov. 11.

STEP IS TAKEN
TO MAKE DRY
UNIT STRONGER

Two Liaison Agents Added
to Bureau in Move to
Increase Efficiency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—To increase efficiency, economy, and the morale of the bureau of prohibition, Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, announces that John L. Keddy and Edward E. Berner, formerly investigators of the bureau of efficiency, have been given places in the prohibition unit and will travel throughout the country in the interests of better organization within the service.

This step is the latest in a series of alterations designed to increase enforcement effectiveness and speed up the work of the bureau. These changes have been undertaken since Dr. Doran came to his post last May, from the technical division within the bureau.

The work of the two efficiency experts now appointed comes as a direct answer to attacks leveled against the bureau on the grounds of incompetence and waste. The men will travel throughout most of the 47 administrative offices, consulting with administrators, interviewing employees and bringing to bear the methods of procedure developed within the Federal bureau of efficiency, from which they have been transferred. They will deal directly with the work of enforcement.

Perhaps the chief alteration in the bureau made in Dr. Doran's administration is the reorganization of the supervising system. To increase coordination and simplify procedure certain semi-independent offices have been abolished or merged with the main bureau, and a greater responsibility put on the 25 administrative heads for their respective districts. The local work within each district is handled by the administrator. In addition, the chief special agent of prohibition, with more than 100 special agents, now deals with cases of national interest.

Since a proportion of the inmates must necessarily be engaged in cooking, cleaning and doing other household work, the report gives some space to means by which home economics can be adapted to the needs of the women after they complete their sentence.

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NEW SHOES . . .

without the same old story

Breaking in . . . uncomfortable feet—what's the fun in having a new pair of shoes if you must wait 'till they're half worn out before you can wear them in comfort.

Coward Shoes are comfortable from the first time you wear them to the last—and there's a long time in between.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes of Quality Since 1866

Shoe and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

West and Mason Streets, Boston

HARVARD GIVES FRESHMAN WEEK WELCOME TO 1000

Choice of Studies Guided by Advisers From Faculty—Dr. Lowell to Speak

Harvard College started its two hundred and ninety-second year today with a three-day welcome to its 1000 first-year men. In order to help the new men to get adjusted to their surroundings before the rush of registration in the upper classes and the graduate schools begins, registration for freshmen started today, while members of other departments of the university will not begin to enroll until tomorrow.

At 7:30 this evening will come the first of a series of meetings forming part of the Freshman Week program, designed to help the freshmen to get acquainted with their new surroundings. They will gather in the living room of the Harvard Union at 7:30, and official welcome to the incoming class of 1931 will be made by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president. An address will also be given by Loring Young '07, formerly speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and overseer of Harvard College. Prof. A. G. Hanford, newly appointed dean of Harvard College, will preside.

Outline University Activities
Tomorrow morning, another meeting for the freshman class will be held in the new lecture hall at 9, when members of the faculty will describe to the freshmen the workings of various departments of the university. Delmar Leighton, secretary of the committee on the choice of electives, and tutor in economics, will tell the freshmen how to guide their choice of studies in the freshman year; James B. Conant, professor of chemistry, will speak on "Studying Science in College"; Walter B. Briggs, assistant librarian, will describe the workings of the Widener Library; and Asst.-Prof. Edward A. Whitney, will speak on "How to Get the Most Out of a Big Lecture Course."

The remainder of the day will be devoted to conferences. In the afternoon, the freshmen will meet with their faculty advisers to arrange their choice of studies, and in the afternoon they will confer with undergraduate members of the Student Council's student advisory committee, who will help advise the freshmen as to their choice of extra-curricular activities.

In the evening, the freshmen will gather for a second meeting in the Union at 7:30, when Dean Hanford, Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Academy, Andover; W. I. Nichols, assistant dean, and H. C. Bartlett, president of the Crimson, will speak. Mitchell Graticow, assistant dean, will preside.

Regular Work Opens Tuesday
On Saturday, the organization meeting of English A, the prescribed freshman English course, will be held at 9. In the morning they will continue their conferences with their advisers, and in the afternoon they will be free to take examinations which will pass off their language requirements.

On Sunday, the special exercises for freshmen will close with a chapel service in Appleton Chapel at 11 o'clock when the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, president of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, will preach; and a reception to the freshman class by Dean and Mrs. Hanford in the living room of the Harvard Union.

The other sections of the university will get under way on Friday, when registration for upper classes and freshmen previously registered in Harvard University will begin at Memorial Hall, continuing through Saturday and Monday. Regular work will start on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, when the first meetings for all courses will be held.

HAVERHILL SHOE SHIPMENTS LARGE

August Production Reported Greatest Since 1920

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—According to figures procured by the Chamber of Commerce, there were 42,172 cases or 1,518,372 pairs of shoes shipped out of Haverhill during the month of August. This is the largest August production of shoes in this city since 1920. It is expected that September shipments will exceed the foregoing.

The shipments for August was an increase of 15,962 cases over July and 2385 cases over August, 1926. The increase in shipments during the last two weeks of August was even more striking, there being 4141 more cases in the last two weeks than the first two weeks.

During the first six months of 1927 Haverhill women's shoe production was 7,071,588 pairs, or approximately one-seventh of all the women's shoes made in the country and 45 per cent of all the women's shoes made in Massachusetts.

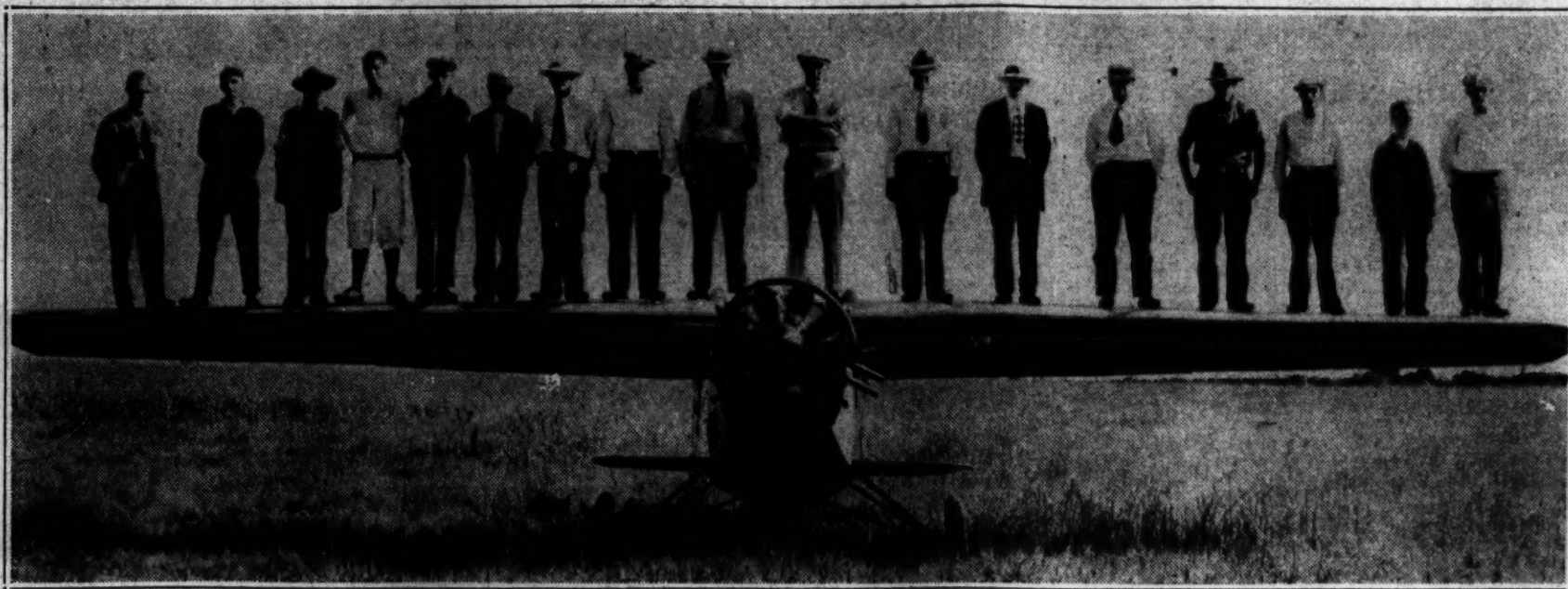
TOWN OF ROWE CUTS TAX RATE ONE-HALF

ROWE, Mass., Sept. 22 (P)—Because the total valuation is more than double last year's total, the board of assessors today cut the tax rate one-half. The new figure is \$15 on \$1000, and is one of the lowest in New England. The total valuation in 1926 amounted to \$312,962, and this year is \$686,756. The increase is caused largely by recent addition to the holding of the New England Power Company, whose tax of \$247.48 is the largest one levied.

ZONING LAW TO BE TOPIC

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—A revised zoning ordinance submitted by the Gloucester Planning Board will be made the subject of a public hearing before the Gloucester Municipal Council Wednesday evening, Oct. 19. The ordinance, if adopted, will divide the city into three distinct areas, industrial, residential, and business.

This "Bird" Carries More on Its Back Than the Fabled Roc



Clyde V. Casana, Manufacturer of a New Type of Monoplane With Unstrutted Wings, or Rather With Struts of the Cantilever Type Inside the Wings, Had 17 Average Size Men Climb on the Back of His Machine in Wichita, Kan., Recently, and Spread Out Along the Wings, as Seen in the Picture, as Proof of Their Strength. Neither Wing, It is Reported, Showed Any Appreciable Sag Under the Load. Two of These Machines, Each Equipped With a Wright Whirlwind Motor, and Having a Speed of 150 Miles an Hour, Are Entered in the National Air Derby, New York to Spokane, Wash., Starting Sept. 19.

AMERICAN NOTE ON TARIFF ISSUE UNDER ANALYSIS

Sums Up American Attitude on Certain Duties Imposed by France

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—While adopting a conciliatory tone, the American note sent to France in the tariff controversy, it is learned from authoritative quarters represents that France is the only country in the world discriminating against the United States and makes strong representations for the negotiation of a "most favored nation" trade treaty with America.

The note is understood to sum up the American position on one issue: that the United States does not object or protest any tariff rate imposed by France, no matter how high, which is levied on all countries alike, but it does protest a tariff which discriminates against the United States to the advantage of other countries.

Following this general thesis the note reviews American tariff policy and the law on which it is based, drawing attention to but not stressing the provision making retaliation possible by the United States where discrimination against America exists. The economic conference held at Geneva last spring, France is reminded, at which two of the present French Cabinet were present as representatives and concurred in

the findings, endorsed the most favored nation agreements as a means of doing away with discrimination.

The note further points out the impracticability of a reciprocal tariff agreement as proposed by France, stating that one country cannot levy the same average rate of duties on another in view of the differences existing in the nature of their respective imports and exports.

At the State Department an analogy of the American position toward France is drawn in respect to Brazilian-American trade. Some 95 per cent of Brazil's imports to America enter duty free, it is alleged, while America's exports to Brazil are, for the most part, subject to tariff. However, the State Department has never protested this situation and would not interfere in such a matter of international jurisdiction. The Brazilian duties, it is pointed out, are levied on all international imports alike, whereas the French tariff draws distinctions between imports from America and other countries. It is the discrimination that the State Department protests, not the tariff.

It was pointed out in French circles here that while the United States is prevented from lowering the existing tariff rates without the intervention of Congress, that the French Law of 1919 also prohibits the French Government from making concessions on a maximum tariff unless France receives the benefit of similar concessions in a treaty of commerce.

LYNN INDUSTRY ACTIVE

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—Conditions in the Lynn shoe industry are reported better than in many months, with a very small surplus of unemployment, according to a report covering the latest survey of the Federal Government and just made public.

COMPROMISE ON MAIL RATES TO BE SOUGHT

Senator on Postal Board Says Old Fees Will Not Be Restored

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Congressional leaders will endeavor to induce second and third class mail users to accept compromises on these rates for the time being with the assurance that material reductions will be given in the future when the postal department can better afford them, it was learned from an important Senate source.

The issue over these rates has been deadlocked for over a year. Newspapers and magazines have been demanding greatly reduced rates and the controversy has resulted in a stalemate in the committees of Congress. The informant, a Senator on the Senate Postal Committee, declared that there was no possibility of rates for these classes being reduced to what they formerly were, and that the users of second and third-class mail had to realize this and accept the situation. He maintained that the postal department could not afford to render this service for the former prices and that unless compromises were accepted, no postal legislation would be forthcoming.

He stated that Congress would be willing to make certain revisions,

but that a return to old rates was out of the question. This Senator is now engaged in conferring and corresponding with large publishing organizations in an effort to effect a compromise so that the deadlock that existed practically all of last session can be overcome. He declared that newspapers and other publications were sufficiently prosperous to meet the increased charge, which was necessary to meet increased costs of the postal service.

He expressed the view that the postal department would eventually be able to reduce its rates, but that a return to former charges was impossible at this time. Unless publishers accepted this situation and agreed to compromises he foresaw no postal legislation, adding that he would refuse to deal with the matter if they persisted in their past efforts to force a return to old rates. He said he would turn the issue over to a sub-committee and let it deal with the problem, if the campaign was renewed.

GROTON FAIR OPENS

GROTON, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—Opening of the Groton Fair took place today with a varied program of events. A large attendance is expected during the three days that it will run. Lowell and Nashua day were observed today and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress for this district, is the guest at a reception by the women's club. John H. Trayne will superintend the dog show, which will be a feature of the fair on Saturday.

RUMANIA HAILS LAND DECISION MADE AT GENEVA

Sees No Reason Why Hungarian Landholders Should Be Exempted From Law

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halijsa

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22—Rumania is naturally delighted with the League Council's decision on the dispute with Hungary over the expropriation of landowners in Transylvania. The great majority of Rumanians strongly support the agrarian reform law passed shortly after the war and maintain that it was an essential social measure which affected all owners of large tracts of land, irrespective of nationality.

They see no reason why a handful of wealthy landholders, some 300 in all, who decided to remain Hungarian citizens when Transylvania passed into Rumanian ownership, as a result of the war, should be exempted from the operation of the measure when Rumanian land owners have to submit.

The law provided that all estates in Rumania over 1000 acres should be broken up and sold to peasants, with the object of both helping the

latter and doing away with absentee landlordism. The compensation paid in the shape of Government bonds is admittedly not very valuable.

Hungary's contention that expropriation of its nationals fall within the scope of the Treaty of Trianon of 1919, which set up a mixed commission to deal with property claims, was never admitted here, and the Rumanian Government has never ceased insisting that the question is purely an internal matter. Hence the pleasure with which the Council's decision at Geneva is hailed here.

Calls Decision "Unjust"

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halijsa

BUDAPEST, Sept. 22—The Hungarian press yesterday was concerned almost exclusively with the League of Nations' decision on the Hungaro-Rumanian dispute, which is generally characterized as unjust and due to political reasons.

Peter Lloyd, in an editorial, stresses the juridical nature of the Hungarian case in opposing Rumania's expropriation of Hungarian landowners in Transylvania and sees a pro-Rumanian bias in the Council's findings.

"Hungary stands or falls by the peace-treaty clauses, according to which disputes between the succession states and Hungary over land expropriation, etc., are only decided by a mixed arbitral tribunal, whose decision is final."

Pesti Hirlap is astonished at Sir Austen Chamberlain's attitude, since Britain's claims for compensation for Soviet-Russian confiscation are identical with the Hungarian issue in Transylvania.

Public opinion refuses to accept the League Council's judgment, and, hopefully awaits reconsideration of the case in December, when it believes the subject, after all, will be submitted to the Hague World Court, despite Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement that such a course would be impracticable owing to Rumania's objections.

CARILLONNEUR TO GIVE RECITAL AT ANDOVER

Jef Denyn, head of the Carillon School at Malines, Belgium, will play a recital upon the bells of the Memorial Tower at Phillips Academy, Andover, tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Following the recital, M. Verheyden of Antwerp, secretary of the Carillon School, will give an illustrated lecture at 8:15 in the George Washington Auditorium, on historic spots in Belgium. The lecture is free to the public.

STATE COUNCIL TO MEET

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 2 (Special)—The State Council Junior Order of United American Mechanics will hold its fifty-first annual state session in this city on Tuesday, Oct. 4 in Castle Hall, Academy of Music building. Sessions will begin at 10 in the forenoon and continue throughout the day.

KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN PLAN MOROCCAN TOUR

Object Is to Pave Way for Peaceful Penetration and Strengthen Ties

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halijsa

MADRID, Sept. 22—Popular interest is aroused by the announcement that the King and Queen will undertake a tour through the Spanish zone in Morocco. It will be the first visit of the kind, and the object will be to set the seal on the intentions the Government has already expressed of carrying out the task of peaceful penetration in a manner pleasing to Moroccan feelings.

Their Majesties will be accompanied by Primo de Rivera, and the High Commissioner, General Sanjurjo. The sovereigns will visit one by one fields of battle, such as Montarrut, where the Moorish rising commenced. They will also visit a number of important centers, where commercial intercourse with the natives is now developing very satisfactorily. One of these will be the intended future capital of Spanish Morocco, which is to be named Villa Sanjurjo, where building on a vast scale is now going on.

The Queen is having a Spanish flag embroidered, which will be presented by her to the Foreign Legion which bore the brunt of the fighting, and was principally responsible for the victorious issue.

It is considered that the visit will furnish opportunities for strengthening the good feeling which Spain hopes to instill among Moroccans, one of whose last rural chiefs, Udayana, has just presented himself to the Spanish military authorities.

PAUL WHITEMAN RETURNS TO BOSTON

Whether or no so-called jazz music has become tempered and its more objectionable aspects modified since its advent several years ago as a detail in everyday American life Paul Whiteman thinks sufficiently well of his interpretation of the term to take his bandmen upon a final tour of New England, beginning tomorrow with the Metropolitan Theater, before he leaves for a round-the-world tour.

Mr. Whiteman is still loyal to the very excellent and ambitious piece "Rhapsody in Blue" Mr. George Gershwin did especially for his band three years ago and will play it on his programs through the week. For the rest he has chosen a collection which is varied in rhythms and melody though basically most of the items come under the general head of syncopation.

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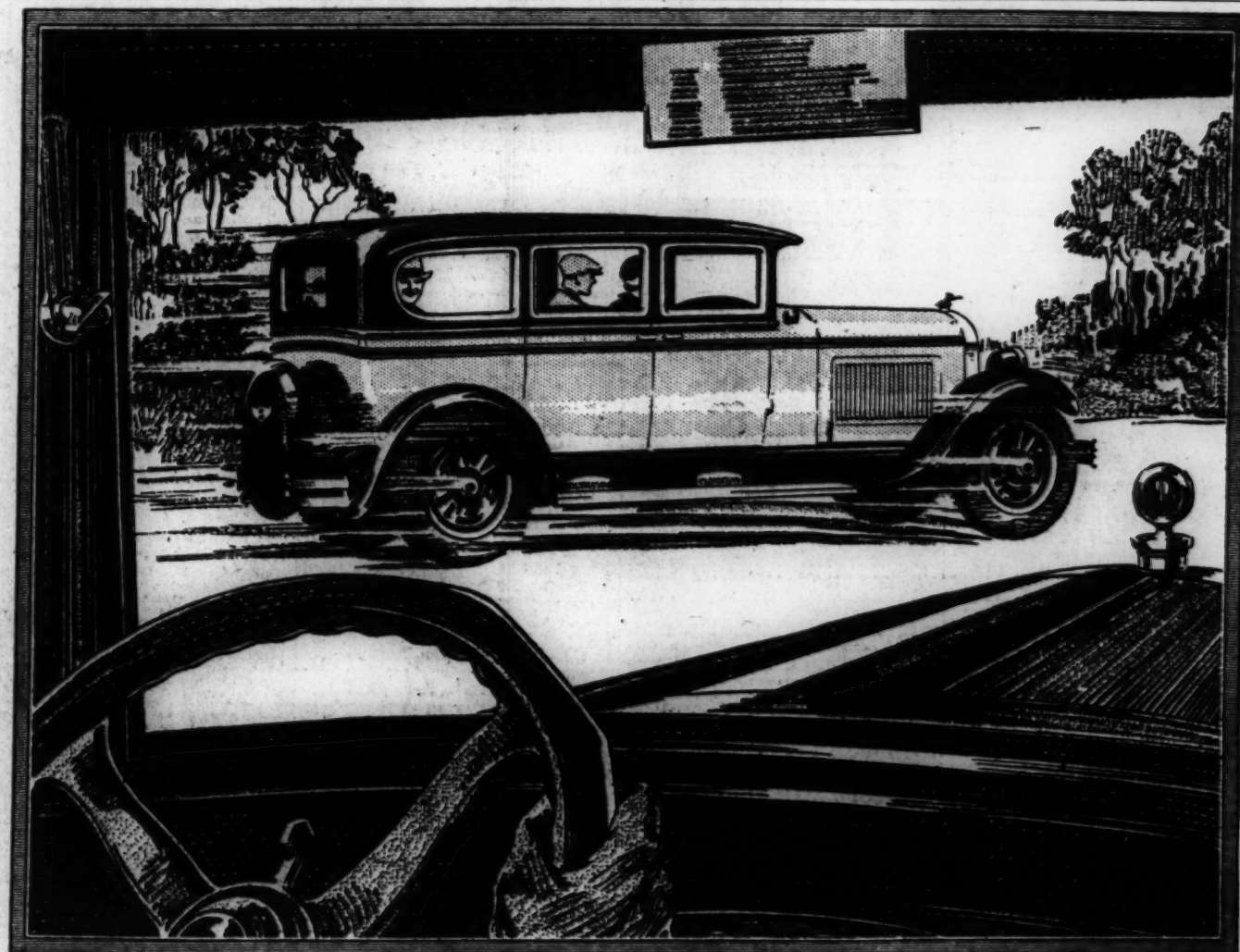
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Grange Plan Seeks to Guard Farm as Tariff Does Other Industries

Provides for Debiture Certificates on Basic Crops for Export, to Meet Difference Between Domestic and Foreign Price

The Grange Debiture Plan
By FRANK L. PERRIN

For more than 60 years the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has conducted a campaign of education among farmers in many sections of the United States. It now has organizations in 33 States with approximately 8000 subordinate branches and more than 800,000 dues-paying members.

It has been asserted by those who speak officially for the Grange that it has, during all these years, held itself aloof from partisan politics, consistently refusing to identify itself with other organizations, or to espouse the standing of any candidate for public office. Perhaps because of this conservative attitude, it has not appealed to the mildly-radical or ultra-progressive sentiment which from time to time has asserted itself in the purely agricultural sections.

But it has, by pursuing its own peculiar methods, sought to bring about closer organization among farmers, in the meantime promoting co-operative marketing, aiding in the elimination of waste, and always seeking to shorten the route between the producer and the consumer.

This platform was adopted long before the problem of surplus production demanded solution. Now a plank designed to provide a way to deal with this factor has been incorporated in the organization's program. It is called the export debiture plan. Recognizing and reiterating the proposition that agriculture is basic, and that America's agricultural products are in competition with similar products from other countries, usually without receiving the benefits of the protective tariff, it is declared that the Grange endorses the export debiture plan for farm products, and that it recommends the adoption by Congress of measures putting such a plan into operation.

Grange Loses Sectional Strength
No doubt it is unnecessary to explain this plan and its operation to those who have kept in touch with the activities of the Grange. But there are indications that in those sections of the middle West where it is said the need of some form of relief to agriculture is acute, the membership and influence of the Grange are at a comparatively low ebb.

This is explained upon the theory that some remedy more drastic than that which the Grange has heretofore proposed is demanded by the farmers who are endeavoring to overcome serious economic reverses. And yet it should be remembered that with the exception of the more or less unique equalization fee which is proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill, the several plans which have been proposed prior to the adoption of the export debiture plan by the National Grange, have not differed very materially. By all the advocates of farm relief it is urged that co-operative marketing and distribution be aided, and that ways be found to reduce the exportable surplus of farm products to the lowest possible minimum.

The Grange files no brief against the protective tariff. Evidently it is taken for granted that the remedy sought does not lie in destroying protection to American industries, but in extending that protection, at least indirectly, to the products of the farm now sold in competition with those of other countries.

It is explained, therefore, that the proposed export debiture plan is designed to bring the benefits of the tariff to those basic agricultural products of which there is, or may be, a surplus. It is stated that for 40 years the Grange has been striving to equalize tariff benefits and to obtain legislation that will give to agriculture the same measure of advantage that manufacturing, commerce and labor now enjoy from the protective system.

New Problems in Agriculture
Attention is called by the Grange to the fact that heretofore the policy of the Federal Government has been one of continued agricultural expansion. Now, it declares, the point has been reached where a check must be placed upon unwise or over-stimulated production. Likewise serious attention must be given to the solution of domestic marketing problems, the elimination of waste, the reduction of taxation, and many other matters which vitally affect the prosperity of the average farmer.

Quite reasonably, also, it is conceded by Grange spokesmen that in the main the farmer's future well-being depends largely upon his own efforts, his own organizations, and his own activities. But withal there is declared to be the need for additional readjustments, which the Grange believes will be realized by the adoption of the export debiture plan.

It is pointed out, in justifying the proposed method, that in the administration of the American tariff policy two steps already taken have served, at least in a measure, to pave the way for these export debitures. These are cited as first the drawback, and secondly the remission of tariff duties. It is pointed out that drawbacks are paid, for example, on flour exported from the United States when the wheat from which it is

millied has been subjected to import duties on its way from a foreign country to American mills. This drawback equals 93 per cent of the import duty paid.

Likewise preferential rates have been levied upon certain products, such as sugar imported from favored countries, such remissions of duties having been provided for in tariff schedules since 1901, and before that for a quarter of a century under treaty with Hawaii.

See Promise of Higher Prices
It is claimed that these remissions are, in effect, bounties, not upon exports from the United States, but upon the products of other countries being exported by other countries. This brings the argument which is advanced in support of the theory that remissions be made in the form of export premiums which will apply to those products which American farmers produce for foreign markets or for consumption abroad. It is claimed by those who urge this plan that it will result in the farmers receiving higher prices than those indicated by market quotations, and these not only upon the portion of the crop actually exported, but upon that portion sold in the home markets as well.

"Imagine yourself," says Prof. Charles L. Stewart of the University of Illinois, in explaining what he declares would be the effect of the export debiture plan, "a wheat exporter, possibly a manager of a co-operative. When the Liverpool price is \$1.32 a bushel and your competitors can pay \$1.10 a bushel for wheat purchased in central Illinois for sale in Europe, American millers must pay that much to keep you from getting it. The Liverpool price, less about 32 cents, is the central Illinois price."

Guard Against Larger Surpluses
It is assumed, of course, that these debiture certificates would not be particularly valuable if they could be used only by exporters. So it is proposed that they shall be negotiable or transferable, thus becoming legal tender for the payment of import duties. They could be bought and sold by banks or by importers as needed.

That this plan, which might otherwise operate as an inducement for the production of larger surpluses, may have the opposite result, provision has been made that whenever the acreage of any staple crop included in the export debiture or bounty class increases over the preceding five-year average, the debiture value of that crop shall be reduced proportionately. It is insisted by the defenders of the Grange plan that this saving clause will tend to stabilize production and to discourage any tendency in the direction of adding to the exportable surplus.

In January last, while Congress was struggling with the farm relief problem, Louis J. Taber, National Master of the Grange, was invited to appear before the committee to which the several measures had been referred to explain the Grange's export debiture plan.

Mr. Taber prefaced his testimony with the statement that his organization favors genuine farm relief, but that it is not interested in political farm relief, and is not concerned regarding any program that is designed to keep certain persons in office, or to enable others to obtain offices or to make it possible for still others to obtain positions with good salaries on the Government's pay rolls.

It may or may not have been because of this that Mr. Taber was accused by one member of the committee of being opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill.

Argues for Constructive Program
He explained that he was not opposed to any plan which he believed would assure the desired results. But he sought to make it appear that no single remedy proposed will bring the needed results. Agriculture, he said, must have a sound constructive program working through the years to bring about its complete rehabilitation. There must be effective and general organization, thorough education, more complete co-operation, and a leveling of tax burdens.

It is along these lines that the Grange has always worked. It has

never claimed that it has discovered some novel method guaranteed to assure, simply by the process of legislation, that universal prosperity in the realm of agriculture which all so greatly desire.

No casual student of the problem as it is presented today will volunteer to determine in advance whether or not the proposed export debiture plan would assure the results claimed for it. It possibly may be asserted that the Grange is not now aggressively pursuing any defined plan to bring about the adoption by Congress of the export debiture system as an aid to agriculture.

Very likely the answer to such criticism would be that the methods of the Grange now, as heretofore, are educational and not, in a narrow sense at least, political. And it is

"I'll teach the class," he said, "if

Starting on Mission of Cheer



Beginning With Taking Flowers to One Home, A. G. Gower of Greenville, S. C., Has Extended His Joyful Work Until Hundreds Now Appreciate His Thoughtfulness.

a tolerably sound theory, after all, that before any desired reform can be worked by the masses, or by any political party, there must come the individual realization of the business, the reasonableness, and the rightness of the cause in which the people are asked to enlist. When that point is settled the result is assured.

In the next article there will be a discussion of the modern aspects of farming in the United States, particularly in relation to the results which have followed the more general adaptation of machine methods.

CONNECTICUT OPENS WITH 560 ON ROLLS

Women's College Addressed Dr. Marshall

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 22 (Special).—The True Meaning and Purpose of a Liberal Education, was the subject Dr. Benjamin T. Marshall, president of Connecticut College for Women at New London-on-the-Thames, chose for his address to the student body as it convened for the opening of the thirteenth year of the college.

In defining the aims of the college, Dr. Marshall said: "The college must be a place of distinction, a place of elevation of mind, a place of freedom for thinking, a place, for action. College also must be a place where real life is experienced, not a cloister, not an eddy, but a place where life, real, vital, strong and beautiful is demonstrated and enjoyed."

Connecticut College opens its thirteenth year with a student body of 560 and a faculty and administrative force of 60. The freshmen, of whom there are 136 in this year's class, chosen from more than 1000 applicants, have been at the college since Sept. 15.

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Sunshine Spread Wholesale by One Man's Flower Mission

Mr. Gower Finds "Treasure House Without Limits" in Gratitude Returned to Him by Shut-Ins

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (Special Correspondence).—When A. G. Gower of Greenville, S. C., was asked in 1919, just after the World War, to teach a Bible class in the United States Army Hospital No. 28, at Camp Sevier, he laid down one condition.

"I'll teach the class," he said, "if

the flowers brightened and cheered her so much that it was a pleasure to carry them. The radiance that came over her face when she saw the flowers caused me to ask myself why I shouldn't carry flowers to others."

With this incident began the flower mission, and as it grew Mr. Gower's flower garden continually spread until now it covers all of the half-acre lot on which the house stands in every nook and corner, to say nothing of the large garden, blooms a bed of bright-colored flowers.

Hundreds of varieties and shades are represented. So well selected are the flowers that there is not a month in the year, excepting a week or two in midwinter, when blossoms cannot be gathered in profusion.

To mention a few of the more common varieties: There are larkspur and sweet peas for the spring; pansies, daisies and gilliflowers for the summer; and for every season and occasion, to be selected as they bloom: and are needed, the narcissi, tulips, daffodils, jonquils, snowdrops, lilies of the valley, tube roses, zinnias, scarbolls, ageratum, centuria, coreopsis, snap dragons, pinks, hibiscus, roses, asters, cosmos, dahlias, autumn glory, lilies, sweet William, phlox, candytufts.

The army hospital was established in 1919, but his mission there was only the beginning on a large scale of Mr. Gower's unique benevolence. He began occasional visits to other institutions. He had carried flowers to scores of friends years before the army hospital was located at Greenville.

His visits, needless to say, are eagerly anticipated. A broad wave of sunshine and cheeriness may be said literally to mark his course as he goes from room to room.

For 48 hours a week Mr. Gower is busily engaged as a bookkeeper for a Greenville firm. Afternoons and evenings and early mornings find him in his garden with a hoe, rake, pruning knife, shears, or some other garden tool. Saturday afternoons until dark he gathers flowers for his baskets Sunday morning. When dark comes he begins to arrange them in bunches, arising at 4 o'clock Sunday morning in order to complete the task in time to make his rounds before church time.

"Oh it's a lot of work, I know, but why should I complain?" remarked Mr. Gower. "Think how easy it is to make an enemy, and remember it is just as easy to make a friend. There is something inspiring in your work if you know you are continually winning gratitude and making friends who will never forget you."

RAILROAD URGED TO BUY TOLL BRIDGE

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 22 (Special).—This city has a unique proposal to make the toll bridge over the Missouri River free for vehicular and pedestrian travel. The bridge is also used by railroad com-

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TEMPLARS PLAN TRIP TO DETROIT

C. L. Hamilton of Malden Chosen New Head of Boston Commandery

At the 123d annual meeting of the Boston Commandery of Knights Templars, held at the Masonic Temple last evening, Charles L. Hamilton of Malden was unanimously elected to the office of Eminent Commander. The installing officer was Eminent Sir Charles W. Howard, past commander of the Boston Commandery. He was assisted by Eminent Sir Frederick H. Briggs, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Plans were announced at the meeting last night for sending a large delegation of Sir Knights and ladies to the thirty-seventh triennial convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States to be held at Detroit next summer. Members of the Boston Commandery would go out by the way of Washington and return by Montreal, according to present plans.

Other officers chosen last night were: Generalissimo, William P. Bullard; captain-general, Robert G. Wilson; senior warden, Elmer G. Page; junior warden, John A. Johnson; treasurer, Herbert A. Rhodes; recorder, Joseph W. Work; prelate, Charles W. Howard; associate prelate, the Rev. Francis B. White, the Rev. Raymond Lang; standard bearer, Oscar W. Waterhouse; sword bearer, emeritus, Edgar F. Hunt; sword bearer, John F. Cook; warrier, Richard Ray Jr.; National color bearer, Arthur M. Blades; armorer, Josiah T. Dyer; surgeon, Andrew P. Cornwall, M. D.; sentinel, Edward F. Jacobs; commissary, Charles B. Wood; musical director, Thomas M. Carter; quartermaster, Albert B. Hall; quartermaster, James F. Munroe; organist, Eben H. Bailey; orderly, John W. Knowles; beaumont bearer, George L. H. Stevenson; master of ceremonies, George U. Bauer; captain of the guard, Arthur N. Hale; lieutenant of the guard, Stephen Weller; first guard, Harold M. Sawyer; second guard, William L. Aldrich; third guard, Wilbert Soule; custodian of candidates, Winfield L. Nourse.

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We operate a HIGH CLASS, fully equipped shop with SEPARATE DEPARTMENT for LADIES
Manicuring for Ladies and Gentlemen
Children's Haircutting a Specialty
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Appointments by telephone. Audubon 9150

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS Jeweler
Men's Waltham or Elgin Wrist Watches
REGULAR VALUE \$18.00. \$12.95
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New York City

TEMPLARS PLAN TRIP TO DETROIT

C. L. Hamilton of Malden Chosen New Head of Boston Commandery

At the 123d annual meeting of the Boston Commandery of Knights Templars, held at the Masonic Temple last evening, Charles L. Hamilton of Malden was unanimously elected to the office of Eminent Commander. The installing officer was Eminent Sir Charles W. Howard, past commander of the Boston Commandery. He was assisted by Eminent Sir Frederick H. Briggs, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Plans were announced at the meeting last night for sending a large delegation of Sir Knights and ladies to the thirty-seventh triennial convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States to be held at Detroit next summer. Members of the Boston Commandery would go out by the way of Washington and return by Montreal, according to present plans.

Other officers chosen last night were: Generalissimo, William P. Bullard; captain-general, Robert G. Wilson; senior warden, Elmer G. Page; junior warden, John A. Johnson; treasurer, Herbert A. Rhodes; recorder, Joseph W. Work; prelate, Charles W. Howard; associate prelate, the Rev. Francis B. White, the Rev. Raymond Lang; standard bearer, Oscar W. Waterhouse; sword bearer, emeritus, Edgar F. Hunt; sword bearer, John F. Cook; warrier, Richard Ray Jr.; National color bearer, Arthur M. Blades; armorer, Josiah T. Dyer; surgeon, Andrew P. Cornwall, M. D.; sentinel, Edward F. Jacobs; commissary, Charles B. Wood; musical director, Thomas M. Carter; quartermaster, Albert B. Hall; quartermaster, James F. Munroe; organist, Eben H. Bailey; orderly, John W. Knowles; beaumont bearer, George L. H. Stevenson; master of ceremonies, George U. Bauer; captain of the guard, Arthur N. Hale; lieutenant of the guard, Stephen Weller; first guard, Harold M. Sawyer; second guard, William L. Aldrich; third guard, Wilbert Soule; custodian of candidates, Winfield L. Nourse.

NEW FALL OPENING SALE
After Extensive Alterations
SCHOOL SHOES
Send the BOYS and GIRLS to SCHOOL with a pair of our popular school shoes. Pencil Box given with each purchase.
FISHER'S SHOE STORE
2968-3rd Ave. Near 153 St.
Shoes for the Entire Family
Our Motto: Quick Sales, Small Profits

Laundry
Washing and open air drying on premises. Work done under the personal direction of RITA PEARL. We believe you will be pleased and delighted. Goods called for and delivered free to all parts of the city.
Phone RHineland 10286
122 East 61st
Your inspection will be appreciated

NANCE'S
Mustard
4-oz. size 25c
1 1/2-oz. size 15c
French Salad Dressing
8 fluid oz. 40c
Mail Orders Filled Postage Prepaid
By M. NANCE, DELICATESSA
76 Edgemoor Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Fane Cale Hats
Style, Quality and Prices Right
25 W. 49th Street, New York City
Circle 1381

Right Thinking
Is reflected in the fabric, fit fashion and price of my clothes.
Dangler
Maker of Men's Clothes
Only Imported Fabrics
11 John Street, Corner Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
Courtlandt 8500

KNOX
NEW YORK
These graces are granted to every Knox Hat—good taste, spruce style, and stubborn resistance to wear and weather.
Prices from \$8 up
ROOSEVELT MEN'S SHOP HATS, \$5

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These graces are granted to every Knox Hat—good taste, spruce style, and stubborn resistance to wear and weather.
Prices from \$8 up
ROOSEVELT MEN'S SHOP HATS, \$5

The Sunshine Hours are Working Hours
Busy people make full use of the days when earning power is strong and active.
Build now for the future when you want to lessen the speed and take things easier.
A reserve fund in this Bank—added to regularly—will be comforting.

The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
58th Street and Madison Avenue

Morris Barber Shop
We operate a HIGH CLASS, fully equipped shop with SEPARATE DEPARTMENT for LADIES
Manicuring for Ladies and Gentlemen
Children's Haircutting a Specialty
3553 Broadway, between 145th & 146th Sts.
NEW YORK CITY
Appointments by telephone. Audubon 9150

Careful Carpet Cleaning
The Utmost Courtesy, Service and Experienced Workmanship
Special Discount to Churches and Reading Rooms
CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
Telephone Murray Hill 9181 to 9184
419 East 48th St., New York City

Mme Tabu Kendall
Corsetiere and Glover
82 South 4th Avenue
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
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VANITY BEAUTY-PARLOR
Under management of MRS. J. GRASSO, formerly with Franklin Simon Co. For appointment call
Oakwood 8219
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Long Distance Moving
Our Special Van for Long Distance Moving Carries from 8 to 12 Rooms House Furniture.
Equipped with Pneumatic Tires.
JOHN J. REED
170 Audubon Avenue, New York
Between 175th and 176th Streets

Period or Colonial FURNITURE
Finished or unfinished to suit the customer.
CRAFTERMAN FURNITURE CO.
130 E. 30th St. Madison Sq. Bldg.

Gifts of Distinction
Our Handkerchief
Handkerchiefs are especially attractive and unusual and are priced from 25c. New picture for one stylish to 1.00. Must be seen to realize their beauty.
Perfume in odd quantities. New perfumes, gloves, scarves and bags for your spring ensemble.
Bunny Noddies for the Kiddies
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Crest Novelty Shop
Grand Central Terminal Subway Arcade, Next to Mead's Restaurant

An ACHIEVEMENT in DESIGNING
Tebaut's Corset—Brassiere
One-piece—NO ELASTIC, yet EASILY ADJUSTED
Launders perfectly
Models adapted for slender, medium or stout
TEBAUT
489 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Opposite Public Library
REPRESENTATION desired for BOSTON
Folder on request. Write for particulars.

Gifts of Distinction
Our Handkerchief
Handkerchiefs are especially attractive and unusual

BULGARS LOWER LIVING COST STILL FURTHER

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)—Bulgaria has excellent harvests this year. Wheat already gathered is of good quality and 30 per cent larger than that of last year. Corn has suffered somewhat from drought, but other, but fruit is abundant and good, and the low price of grapes placed on the market in large quantities indicates that a yield almost as large as last year's record-breaking crop may be expected. The price of sheep has fallen, but is going down, although living is already said to be cheaper in Bulgaria than in almost any other European country and is certainly cheaper than in any other Near Eastern land.

ELECTRIFICATION DATA IS OUT FOR AUSTRIAN STATE ROADS

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)

The program of the bourgeois parties at the last election contained the promise, that, if returned to Parliament, they would proceed immediately to the consideration of the electrification of all the main railroads, and the construction of international capital continued to take active interest in Austria's reconstruction. In consequence, the leading Austrian electrical companies and banks have been endeavoring to secure a loan which provides for the necessary change on a large scale.

It has been estimated that the cost of electrifying the first section alone will come to \$42,000,000. Numerous offers of credit have already been made to the Federal Railways by foreign investors, but owing to certain conditions attached to the loan because the sanction of the League of Nations would be necessary in such a case, it is probable that the project will be financed on the home market.

In any event it is pointed out that an immediate scheme of electrification would find employment for 35,000 men during the next five years, thus lifting a great part of the financial burden borne by industry at the same time as contributions to unemployment insurance would be increased. It would also lead to a saving of imported foreign coal to the extent of 600,000 tons, no little consideration in view of Austria's adverse trade balance, while the benefits of electrification from the points of view of the economy and of the social insurance must help to increase this republic's "invisible exports," namely its tourist traffic.

Great Cut on Coal Import

As will be noticed, these tracks are in some of the most mountainous districts, and consequently their consumption of coal was very high. Although, according to mileage, they represent a little over 10 per cent of the total in Austria, their coal consumption per annum was 420,000 tons, out of a total for all lines of 2,200,000 tons, that is, nearly 20 per cent.

The new plan provides for the systematic electrification of all the other state railroads, starting first with the lines Vienna-Salzburg-Vienna-Graz, the capital of Styria, via the Semmering, and the Tauern line, which crosses the Hohe Tauern range, joining the line to the Mühlviertel with Schwarzwach St. Veit. The second stage would include the line from a. Mur to Villach and Tarvis, thus giving electrical connection with Italy, while the third stage would provide the Innsbruck-Passau and Villach-Rosenbach, linking up Austria with Germany in the former case, and with Yugoslavia in the latter. Also, on the completion of the lines Vienna-Hegyeshalom and Budapest-Hegyeshalom, the tourist will be able to travel directly by electric trains from Vienna to the Hungarian capital.

far from wheat fields, thrive, while the Bulgarian mills stand idle in the midst of the most fertile plains in south-east Europe. This circumstance is a great deal to be regretted in an industry, but works no harm to the peasant or merchant. And the villager, without regret or patriotic qualms, will see his concourse carts laden with grain past his neighbor's silent mill and sends it off to Athens for a price a little above that of the European markets.

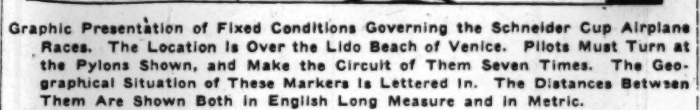
It is not, however, the made arrangements to send direct to Central Europe many of the products of her gardens and orchards raised by men who are not used to the market. Bulgarian gardeners are sought all over eastern Europe from Vienna to Moscow and from Cairo to Warsaw. The good crops, with economy of labor, are sold at a price which probably alleviates Bulgaria's acute financial crisis.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—By the sanctioning on the part of the Ministry of Health of the expenditure of £150,000 by the municipality of Hull, the building of a new hospital has been rendered possible. The Hull Corporation will borrow the money on terms of repayment covering a period of years. The new buildings will be erected on a site between Hull and the neighboring town of Beverley.

Work is being begun at once, and it is expected that the foundation stone will be laid next June. The project has been fostered by T. R. Ferson, who has torn the County of Lincolnshire of a quarter of a million pounds for the purpose.

VENICE (Special Correspondence)—The King of Italy and Signor Mussolini will both be present at the races for the Schneider Cup, which begin at the Lido, Venice, on Sept. 25. The distance is 350 kilometers and consists of seven circuits of a



course marked out along the front of the Lido bathing beach.

Complete secrecy has been maintained regarding the Italian machines entered this year. It is known, however, that they have been designed and constructed by the Macchi Company and, engined by

chines, with three reserves, and the cup becomes the permanent property of any country which wins it three times in five years. Before its entry into the accepted each machine must pass severe tests in navigability and seaworthiness.

The first race, in 1913, was won

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—T. Rangachari, who just returned from Australia, where he attended the ceremonies at Canberra as India's representative, made a strong plea for the appointment of an Indian agent or agent-general in Australia to protect the interests of Indians and to promote friendly intercourse between the two countries.

He said that just as Australia was little known to this country, so India was very little known to Australia. It was essential that each country should send the other an agent. Indians in Australia numbered about 2000 and it was difficult for them to get acquainted with the prevailing state of well-informed Indian opinion would be of great benefit to these people.

"Almost every country has a consul or representative in Australia," Mr. Rangachariar continued, "and I must say that I am rather surprised India has none. There are many inquiries from India, and I think the only person who can give any information is the British Trade Commissioner, who is not in touch with India and has to get his information from London."

Mr. Rangachariar said, "The very fine prospects of trade between the two countries which would be of mutual advantage. What is needed, he maintained, is friendly understanding and a co-operative spirit. White Australia will undergo certain modifications at no distant date, at least so far as India is concerned."

JERUSALEM (Special Correspondence)—A system of road building with limestone for gravel and silicate of soda for cementing purposes, which has been successfully tried out in France, has been adopted by Tel Aviv, where it has been decided by the city council to build a part of one of its new roads with these materials.

The gravel is found in large quantities in Palestine, and it is stated that heavy traffic does not affect the roads, there is no dust from them, and the cost of maintenance is very low. The system is said to be less expensive than concrete roads.



EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—The Scottish American memorial erected in West Princes Street Gardens was unveiled recently by the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton. Large crowds, including many American citizens who came specially to be present at the ceremony, gathered hours before the time. The sun shone brightly after a great storm, and the old castle looked down on a scene of great beauty. The memorial designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie is uniquely beautiful, and when the American flag was slipped off a murmur of sincere admiration ran through the crowd.

The Rev. Alexander Macdon of Philadelphia opened the ceremony with prayer, and the huge audience joined in singing Psalm 121 to the old tune "French" led by the band. The crowds in Princes Street took up the tune, and the result was an excellent example of community singing. A telegram was read from the King expressing his appreciation of the gift.

Heart of Scottish Patriotism

In unveiling the memorial, Mr. Houghton said that 39 years ago in Edinburgh, on ground given by the council, there was unveiled in memory of men of Scottish ancestry who fought in the American Civil War, a statue of Abraham Lincoln, that heroic figure typifying truly the aims and aspirations of that iron-clad struggle. That day it fell to him to ask them to accept and cherish another memorial set up in the city by men and women of Scottish sympathy in the United States who wished to pay tribute to Scotland's sons.

Today they commemorated the Great War with the figure of a common soldier—one youth within sound of the pipes and drums of the old castle on the hill—one son of Scotland from a mansion, or a manse, or a mine. He thought the sculptor had rightly interpreted a feeling in the hearts of them all. They did not choose out this or that statesman or general, but singled out the common soldier with his courage, his endurance, his devotion, his idealism. These qualities had shone forth and raised the world's con-

Special from Monitor Bureau

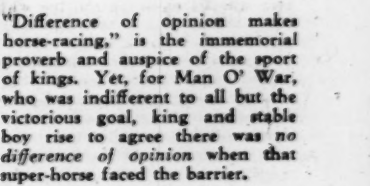
LONDON—The vexed tipping question in hotels and restaurants is receiving very careful consideration from the English leaders in that business, and the proposal to adopt the plan of adding a fixed service charge to patrons' bills, now general on the Continent, is before the British Hotels and Restaurants Association.

The proposal turns back to the fact that Sir Francis Towle, head of one of the largest groups of hotels in England, and Clifford Whitley, a leading member of the Hotels and Restaurants Association, have been in Italy recently investigating the working of the 10 per cent service charge in that country. If many letters which have appeared in *The Times* and other London papers of late are any criterion, the Italian system proves very satisfactory to English visitors.

English hotel keepers believe that a 10 per cent service charge would merely constitute an additional tax on patrons, who would feel compelled to continue their usual personal tips as well. It does not appear, however, that this has been the continental experience, many travelers declaring, on the contrary, that a service charge has added to the self-respect of waiters and other hotel servants and has decreased subservency, which few English-speaking travelers wish to experience.

It seems clear that the opinion of English hotel keepers toward the continental plan, so far as it has been favorable and articulate, is that many guests are embarrassed and puzzled over the proper amount to give, especially in the case of short stays, and that the percentage system definitely solves this problem for them.

Beyond doubt there is a growing amount of public exasperation at the increasing demands of the tipping system. One English writer declares: "The tipping system is a curse in England. It has cost me the last week for 30s. Unless I lose it, this will last me a year. I knew that, although it cost me only £1 10s.—that is, for all the people who made it and the expensive firm that sold it to me—it would cost me before I threw it away £15 12s. in cloakroom tips, or two shpennies a day, counting six days in the week."



The basis of this great Hudson capacity is a new companion invention to the Super-Six principle which turns waste heat to power. Together they combine the highest efficiency in power generation and transmission ever achieved within our knowledge.

the high-compression motor is eliminated, and ordinary gasoline gives the performance results sought through special and higher-priced fuels.

It is receiving the greatest public reception in Hudson history, because in all ways it is the greatest Hudson Super-Six ever built.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

You can't paint a house with "apple sauce"—"soft soap"—or "taffy." So-called "cheap" paint isn't cheap in reality. In fact, it costs two to five times as much as fine old Sherwin-Williams SWP House Paint—usually costs more in the first place because of its inability to cover as many square feet of surface—always costs more in the long run because of its poor quality.

Any Sherwin-Williams Dealer can prove this to your complete satisfaction. He can show you how and why SWP will save you money and at the same time make your home more beautiful. Consult the famous Sherwin-Williams Household Painting Guide which stops mistakes in painting.

THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS • VARNISHES • LACQUERS • ENAMELS



S.W.P.
HOUSE PAINT

LARGEST IN THE WORLD



**LEON M. ABBOTT
AGAIN HEADS
SCOTTISH RITE**

Elected by Ceremonial Form
at 115th Session of

Leon M. Abbott of Boston was today re-elected Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, according to the annual ceremonial form at the one hundred and fifteenth meeting of the order at the Hotel Statler. Other re-elected officers

are:

- Frederic B. Stevens, Grand Minister of State.
- Harry C. Walker, Past Grand Lieutenant-Commander.
- Harry R. Virgin, Deputy for Maine.
- Henry M. Cheney, Deputy for New Hampshire.
- Henry L. Ballou, Deputy for Vermont.
- Frederick W. Hamilton, Deputy for Massachusetts.
- William L. Sweet, Deputy for Rhode Island.
- Charles M. Gerdenier, Deputy for Connecticut.
- Jerome L. Cheney, Deputy for New York.
- Frank C. Sayra, Deputy for New Jersey.
- John S. Wallace, Deputy for Pennsylvania.

The following were elected to fill vacancies in the list of new officers:

William M. Mosk, Jr., Deputy for Delaware; Gaylord M. Leslie, Deputy for Indiana, and Andrew D. Agnew, Deputy for Wisconsin. John H. Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander of the southern jurisdiction, installed the new officers.

Scottish Rite Temple
Ready for Dedication
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22 (Special).—Formal opening of the new Scottish Rite Temple of the Valley of Philadelphia, said to be among the architectural monuments of America, will take place early in October. The final decorative features

week. "The building without windows," as it has been called, was erected at a cost in excess of \$1,500,000.

severe and dignified in line and mass, to a height of 136 feet. It has been called the most beautiful building in America and represents 15 years of study on the part of the architect.

"To have been in any degree an instrument in the Hands of Providence to promote order and union and erect upon solid foundation the true principles of Government is only to have shared with many others in a Labour, the result of which, let us hope, will prove through all ages a salutary for brothers and a lodge for virtues.

"G. Washington
Philadelphia, December 28. 1796."

DETROIT TO BOOM TOURIST BUSINESS

Committee Will Extend Publicity Program

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—With its extensive advertising campaign this year directed largely toward promotion of Detroit as a tourist and convention center, the Greater Detroit Committee

One of the outstanding accomplishments of Detroit's advertising efforts this year has been to attract the largest number of tourists

This total is expected to reach 100,000 by the end of the year. In addition, it is pointed out by the officers of the Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau, a new Detroit convention record is indicated as an increase in the coming year, on the fact that more than 102 organizations convened here during 1936.

It is proposed to emphasize the co-operative note in future advertising in leading publications, principally newspapers, by pointing out that the city is open to the visitor to Detroit in a tour of the Great Lakes or a trip through Michigan. Tourist facilities in Canada also will be

pressed. This in line with an organized move to confer the benefits of tourist travel to many communities located in a radius of territory easily available and to aid in maintaining the outstanding position which Michigan has attained as a tourist center. Tourist travel now ranks as the second greatest industry in Michigan. Approximately \$700,000 has been subscribed to carry on Detroit's organized national advertising, which is being prepared and placed by a working committee of the local Aircraft Club.

CHICAGO AQUARIUM WORK TO START SOON

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Work on the new Aquarium, a \$3,000,000 gift to Chicago, is expected to start in a month, according to the architects, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White,

ho have asked for bids. The new aquarium will be a decorative unit at the lake front park, standing on a cleared land across a driveway from the monumental Field Museum.

Over three years ago the late John G. Shedd gave the first \$250,000 for an aquarium. Last year he added \$1,000,000 to the gift. The fund makes possible the construction

a structure of Greek design estimated to be about twice as large as the New York aquarium. Its 132 exhibition tanks will have a capacity of 350,000 gallons of water. Already a staff of expert fish men is engaged to select the rare fish which are to swim in the new aquarium.

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100

10

M. I. T. TO SEND NEW STUDENTS TO DUNSTABLE

Camp Opens Tomorrow—
Freshman Neckties to
Be in Vogue

Massachusetts Institute of Technology will open for its sixty-second year Monday, when the class of 1931 will be officially welcomed by Dr. Harry M. Goodwin, dean of graduate students. Classes will begin on Tuesday. Prof. Charles L. Norton, chairman of the faculty, and Prof. H. E. Lobdell, assistant dean, will speak on the traditions of Technology and describe the student life at the institute.

Members of the entering class will go to Camp Massasoit near Dunstable, tomorrow for the second freshman camp conducted by the Christian Association under the direction of Wallace M. Ross, secretary. The purpose of the camp is to give the freshmen an opportunity to meet each other, faculty and administrative officers, and student leaders of activities before school opens.

Rules for Freshmen
This year, for the first time in Technology's history, freshmen will be subject to rules made by the Institute Committee, the student governing organization. Freshmen will be required to wear ties of cardinal and gray stripes, the school colors, while on the campus. They also will be expected to speak to all members of the faculty and to tip their hats to the president of the institute and the dean. They also are required to speak to all students they meet.

The purpose of the new rules, Ralph T. Jope, president of the senior class and of the institute committee, explained, is to develop a keen sense of pride in Technology through greater knowledge of the institute and its traditions, and to make strong friendships early in college life.

Building Program
The opening of the school year finds Technology in the midst of a \$900,000 building program, which includes two new dormitory units, and the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory.

Two new dormitory units are now under construction adjacent to the Class of 1933 Dormitory, with which both will be connected. The buildings are now three stories high and are expected to be completed early in January, adding greatly to the institute's student housing facilities. The new units, which are uniform with the Class of 1933 building, are of fireproof reinforced concrete construction, with gray brick walls and limestone trimmings. They are part of a proposed quadrangle to house 800 students.

Steel is now being erected for the aeronautical laboratory, which will be completed in the spring. The new building will permit immediate expansion on a large scale in aeronautical engineering, adding new facilities for present equipment and for new instruments and machinery, as well as increased laboratory and new classrooms. Two big wind tunnels will be placed on the first floor and the second floor will be used for offices and locker rooms. The new building stands behind the main educational building group on the Massachusetts Avenue side of the grounds.

Beginning this year Technology is to have a Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit and a course will be given for special training to qualified students who desire flight training looking to a commission in the Naval Reserve. By agreement with the Navy Department, the course is open to students in the institute's course in aeronautics who have had the basic military training, who rank academically among those in the upper half of their class, and are fit.

Those students selected for flight training will be enlisted as seamen and sent to the Naval Reserve Training Station at Squantum, Mass., for a period of 45 days during the summer vacation between their second and third years. Lieut. Walter F. Eade, U. S. N. R., will have general supervision of the new course.

BEVERLY GAS PLANT WILL BE ABANDONED

Salem Company Is to Supply
the Two Communities

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—Abandonment of the Beverly gas plant to take effect Oct. 15, and the installation of a new service to be supplied from this city and take care of all the surrounding communities served by the Salem Gas Light Company has been announced by the local management.

The making of gas at the Beverly will be definitely suspended although the tanks will be continued in that city for emergency purposes. In establishing a central distributing plant in this city the Charles H. Tenney Company, controlling the Salem and Beverly supply, invested \$100,000 in the laying of a 24-inch gas pipeline from the Danvers River at Essex bridge to connect the Salem gas plant with the plant at Beverly.

The pipe was placed 25 feet below the bed of the river as a precautionary measure against future dredging of the channel to a greater depth than that existing at present.

LYMAN MILLS PLAN EARLY LIQUIDATION

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Liquidation of the Lyman Mills, voted last week in Boston, will start at once, it was announced yesterday upon the arrival of a committee of three appointed to represent the stockholders in the closing transactions. None of the 1400 employees affected, however, has been notified of the exact date of curtailment, and it is the general impression that the liquidation process will be piecemeal, allowing many of the men to continue work for some time. The stockholders' committee consists of Malcolm B. Stone, chairman, Philip Stoddard and William R. Nichols.

Trolley Service Improvement Looms as Result of Hearing

Eastern Massachusetts Company to Confer With Planning Division on Problems Presented by Residents of Revere and Quincy—Many Projects Proposed

Boston Elevated and Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company officials will confer with the Division of Metropolitan Planning in an attempt to work out a method whereby Revere and Chelsea commuters may travel to points south of Scollay Square on one fare, and whereby Quincy trolley service may be improved. A. C. Ratehakey, chairman of the Division of Metropolitan Planning, announced at a hearing on these issues at the State House yesterday.

Representatives Augustine Airola and Conde J. Brodine of Revere urged that service be given to Revere through the East Boston tunnel and Meridian Street. They declared that the tunnel was adequate to handle Revere traffic and would relieve the large amount of traffic handled by the Eastern Massachusetts on the Chelsea Street bridge.

Complaints of Delays
James E. McGuire of East Boston proposed that the East Boston Tunnel be extended to Day Square. Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea told of neighbors paying two fares to come to Boston, and contended that the time used to go from Revere to Boston was greater than that required to travel from Boston to Chelsea. Mayor J. Whalen of Chelsea was placed on record as favoring any plan which would improve transportation in his city.

Fred S. Ellwell of Malden urged the building of a boulevard on the roadbed of the Saugus branch of the Boston & Maine, and the serving of the communities by bus. He further proposed the building of a canal from the Mystic to the Saugus Rivers. This waterway, he said, would place the unused land in this section in reach of shipping and make it available for industrial purposes.

Through Service Urged
The proposal that the Eastern Massachusetts operate a through trolley service between Quincy and Boston that would enable Quincy commuters to go direct to the new Field's Corner Station without a change at Neponset Bridge was endorsed by Wilson Marsh of the Quincy Planning Board, and Representatives Everett R. Pratt and Joseph B. Grossman. Robert B. Stearns, representing the Eastern Massachusetts, said his company is ready to enter any discussions on the subject.

The electrification of the Saugus branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the purpose of giving more adequate transportation facilities to Everett, Malden, North Revere, Saugus, Cliftondale and Lynn was favored by George Louis Richards of Everett spoke against this plan, saying he feared that if it were put into effect the Elevated would take its cars off Main Street in West Everett. Representatives C. F. Nelson Pratt

CLASSES START IN GAS COOKING

Consolidated Co. Expert to
Teach Business Women
and Homemakers

Cooking classes arranged for women customers by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company began yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the company's new building on Arlington Street, Park Square. It was marked by a reception and tea. The guests were welcomed by William B. Nichols, vice-president of the company, and Miss A. D. Dowell of New York City, home service counselor of the American Gas Association. Miss Dowell told of the work carried on in some large cities to familiarize women with new and better ways of using gas for cooking and said that similar work to be carried on in Boston under the direction of Miss Danrice Darling, director of the Boston home service department.

Miss Darling gave an outline of the program she has mapped out for the fall and winter with the object of meeting the needs of various classes. A course for home-makers is to be held on Wednesdays at 2 p. m., and for business women on Tuesdays at 7:30 p. m. There will also be a course for brides, and special courses in special lines of cookery. In general, the cookery will be designed to meet special needs of those taking the courses. Brides, for instance, will need general instruction in simple cookery of a fundamental sort. The business women will be given instruction in foods that can be prepared with a minimum of time and effort. The seasoned housewife will be given instructions in new and better ways of using gas and in the preparation of some delectable new dishes.

Women wishing to attend the classes are expected to enroll with the home service department of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company either before or at the time of the first lesson in the course chosen. These will take place next week.

LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS ELECT

POLAND SPRING, Me., Sept. 22 (AP)—Thirty-four of the 36 associations reporting have accumulated capital amounting to \$14,605,408 and loans on real estate of \$17,765,618. It was shown in the report at the annual meeting of the League of Loan and Building Associations, by Leo G. Sheson of Portland, the secretary-treasurer, who was re-elected.

L. Eugene Thayer of Waterville was chosen president of the B. E. Clark of Bar Harbor vice-president. The executive committee was elected as follows: R. F. Partridge, Augusta; C. H. Adams, Bangor; Ruel W. Small, Auburn; Frank M. Ross, Kennebunk; and Thomas A. Sanders, Portland.

STATE TROOPERS AIDING SAFETY

50 Men on Motorcycles
Spread Word to Schools—
Truck Men Addressed

While Boston improved her safety conditions during the first week of the campaign, other cities in Massachusetts are leading her. Lewis E. MacBryne, general manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, said this noon at the meeting held on the Common, comparing last week with the corresponding week of 1926, Boston shows a gain of about 4 per cent, he asserted.

The meeting this noon was changed from a "Jay Walkers" Convention.

Opinion ran strongly against any major change in the present direct primary system of choosing candidates at the hearing conducted by the special legislative committee on election laws at the State House yesterday. The three Democratic Representatives in Congress who spoke, as well as the majority of others appearing before the committee, declared themselves emphatically

State Police to Spread Safety Slogans



Lieut. James E. Hughes (Right) Handing Posters to George G. Carter (Center) and Corp. Richard Cotter, Bearing the Warning to Think, Play and Act in Terms of Safety.

Norwood to Salem over the Shawmut and Saugus branches. H. Ware Barnum of the Boston Elevated pointed out that the financing of extensions of the rapid transit lines of the company in Dorchester would be a matter for careful consideration, as the expense would be heavy. The Boston & Maine railroad is ready to co-operate with the district commission in the formulation of any transportation plans, according to James T. Brown, counsel for the railroad, and will turn over to the commission any data or information it possesses on the subject.

Pedestrians Have a Duty
Pedestrians only co-operate about 5 per cent as much as they should, Sergt. John L. McArdle of the Boston traffic division told the meeting. This is the first time the state troopers have been in the city since they were organized. He urged mothers to teach their children to use the playgrounds rather than the streets. Robert J. Clair, another speaker, said that while pedestrians are not hedged in with regulations as motorists are, their responsibilities are as great, and mutual co-operation would be the biggest help toward solving the safety problem.

The 50 state troopers who are going to travel by motorcycle to all the rural schools in connection with the safety campaign will start out early tomorrow morning. Before the school day is over they will have placed a safety poster in every schoolroom of about 600 schools, and given a five-minute talk before the 52,000 pupils occupying these schools. They will travel at least 4000 miles in their journey.

"Think-Play-Act Safety"
The slogan which the troopers will carry to the schools is "Think-Play-Act Safety," and their appeal to the children will be similar to the one which speakers from the safety campaign committee have made in the larger schools during this week. This is the first time the state patrol has participated so actively in a safety campaign. The troops are being sent out by Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, head of the patrol under the direction of Gen. Alfred F. Poole, commissioner of public safety. The troopers are coming from the 36 barracks throughout the State.

The lieutenant with covering the districts are: Lieut. James P. Mahoney, troop B, Northampton; Lieut. Albert M. Dancy, troop C, Holden; Lieut. Edward J. Gully, troop D, Middleboro; and Sgt. Harvey G. LaPrade, in command of troop A, Framingham.

Paul H. Hines, secretary of the Boston Patrol Club, said that 52 speakers had been sent today by the safety campaign committee to talk to drivers of the industrial fleets of trucks, and to make safety speeches in the schools. He said that 750,000 inspection stickers had been issued to garages and service stations, and that present indications are that at least 500,000 cars will have been tested when the safety campaign ends Saturday.

POLICE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ELECTED

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special)—Thomas Hurley of Worcester was re-elected president of the Massachusetts Police Association at the closing session of the annual convention of that body here. The convention, which opened Tuesday afternoon, re-elected other officers as follows: Vice-president, Thomas J. Godley, Fitchburg; secretary, John H. Sheehy, Newton; treasurer, Albert B. White, New Bedford; sergeant-at-arms, Charles McCarthy, Medford; executive board, Daniel P. Barry, Arlington; Neil Bryson, Springfield; John J. Caney, Cambridge; Martin J. Dunn, Lawrence; Clyde R. Aldrich, Lowell; Michael T. Kennedy, Somerville; Michael McDermott, Fall River; Richard H. Maloney, Brookline; Patrick J. Sullivan, Holyoke, and Benjamin F. Wright, Lynn.

CHANGES IN FACULTY MADE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 21 (AP)—Sixteen new appointments to the faculty, 10 promotions, and the naming of nine assistants and four graduate fellows for the year 1927-8 are included in an announcement by the trustees of Mount Holyoke College made public yesterday. Twenty-two departments are affected by the changes.

N. E. CONSERVATORY OPENS
Classes were opened at the New England Conservatory of Music this morning after a week of registration which indicates an attendance similar to that of 1926-27 when 3447 young people were enrolled in the various departments of the school.

Pre-Primary Convention Plan Has Opposition at Hearing

Democratic Members of Congress and Other Speakers
Voice Protests Against Any Radical Change in
Present Direct Primary System

Party by the adoption of such a system. Representative William P. Connery Jr. stated that he was so much in favor of the present primary system that he would support a system of direct election by the people for the choosing of the President of the United States. "The people can be trusted if you give them the opportunity, and the direct primary is the opportunity."

Representative John J. Douglas voiced a warning to the special committee against the general movement throughout the country to undermine the direct primary system. The proposed "party convention before the primary" would in reality be little more than the old convention system, he declared.

Both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Gallivan questioned whether there could be a return to the convention or the pre-primary systems in view of the provisions of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution calling for the direct election by the people of United States Senators.

Proper Information Essential
Wendell P. Thorne spoke for the maintenance of the direct primary, declaring his belief that the public was intelligent enough to partake in such a system if it received the proper information. He scoffed at the idea that the so-called leaders under a convention system could choose a better candidate for election than could the people themselves.

Mr. Thorne asserted that newspapers sometimes left out information that would be educational to the public, reading in the course of his plea to the committee for more publicity in elections a quotation from Lord Chief Justice Hewart of England saying that it was "really a kind of treason against the political sovereign deliberately to mislead the public either by active misrepresentation or by calculated suppression."

Charles E. Burrill, former State Treasurer, said he believed the present primary system expressed the will of the people and that "they will not want to repeal it."

Labor Representative Heard
Charles L. Reed, speaking as the representative of the Central Labor Union of Salem and vicinity, and William C. Scanlon, representing the operators of Lynn, opened the pre-primary convention plan. Mr. Reed declared the present system puts party leaders "on their best behavior."

Anna T. Martin of Medford declared the pre-primary convention proposal was but "an attempt to bring independent women into the party fold."

Would Extend System
"I know very little about the Democratic State Committee," he asserted. "I have not crossed its threshold in 20 years. Personally I would applaud a pre-primary convention. I would love to be turned down by a pre-primary convention run by so-called leaders, but I cannot say how the Republican committee can take the chance of driving the women out of the Republican

Two Old Churches in Way of Progress

Landmarks in Swift River Valley in Area Which Is Soon to Be Inundated

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One, the Greenwich Congregational Church, organized in 1740, bases its claim to security on its organization rather than its structure for the church edifice was not erected until 1824. The second, which has attracted wide attention in connection with the flooding of the valley, is the Enfield Congregational Church, erected in 1787 by David Newcomb, who came to Greenwich, sister town, from Welfleet in 1732. The edifice was completed and accepted in October, 1737, and still stands on the original site, given by Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker of Revolutionary War fame. In 1814 the church was turned a quarter way around and a steeple and belfry added to house a bell promised by Joseph Keith.

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Those who intend to teach are expected to include within their required hours in education in teaching art practice in the schools.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LABOR POLICIES ARE INDORSED

KEENE, N. H., Sept. 22 (AP)—Report of the legislative committee was indorsed by the convention of the State Federation of Labor at its second day in Eagles Hall here. The policy of the convention is upheld by each union except one, and it is expected that the convention will instruct the committee on legislation to continue, along the same lines, Otto Nichols of New York, representative of the United Garment Workers of America, addressed the meeting.

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PARENT-SCHOOL GROUPS DRAFT NATIONAL PLAN

Undenominational Religious Training Appealed For—Rural Field Studied

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 22 (Special).—A wide appeal for undenominational religious training of children will be fostered by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, according to plans made by the board of managers of that organization, now in session in this city.

The committee on spiritual training, headed by Dr. Luther A. Weigle, professor of religion at Yale, has drawn up the plan which was accepted by the board. In the absence of Dr. Weigle, his associate, Dr. B. S. Winchester of New York, vice-chairman of the committee, submitted the plan.

"There is no desire to limit freedom of religious faith," he said. "It is a call to persons who have religious convictions to co-operate in an endeavor and build up in every home a vital religion which shall express itself in all our personal and social connection."

Educational Campaign Sponsored
Education is the agency by which the congress hopes to bring about legislation adding the schools, Miss Charles O. Williams, of Washington, chairman of the school education committee, stated.

Miss Williams declared that by teaching the people just what legislation would better conditions in the schools, influence would be gathered

to have such legislation passed. Such is the case in the bill now being drawn up to establish a federal department of education with a secretary in the Cabinet of the President, she said.

The new bill has three provisions which should be brought to the attention of the public through the Parent-Teacher Associations, Miss Williams continued. It will not violate the states rights in regulating the administration of school systems within the state; it will not provide federal funds for state schools; and it will not interfere with the administration of private and sectarian schools and colleges, she declared.

Conference on Rural Life
The board of managers has just published plans for the conference on rural life to be held in Washington next Monday. A general meeting will be held in the morning, after which the delegates will divide into seven groups, the findings of which will be reported back at the closing session. Experts in the various topics under consideration will lead the discussions. The groups are: Worthy home membership, citizenship, health, wise use of leisure time, ethical conduct, vocational effectiveness and mastery of tools and technique.

Cincinnati's teacher salary schedule won the commendation of the board. The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas the Cincinnati school system, whose superintendent is a vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, has adopted a salary schedule for teachers which puts that city at the forefront in the effort to secure properly trained teachers for all children on a common salary basis, therefore the board of managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in session in Atlantic City, sends congratulations to Superintendent Randall C. Condon, the Board of Education and the citizens of Cincinnati on having achieved this great forward step."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Oil of the Medes and Persians

Present Persian Petroleum Fields Known 2300 Years Ago

Washington, D. C. Special Correspondence
THE petroleum industry, that most characteristically modern creation of the latter half of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century, has curious links with antiquity. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in Persia, one of the oldest of nations, yet one of the youngest of oil-producing countries, which in 12 years has climbed swiftly to fifth and even fourth place in the rank of the petroleum producers.

Twenty-three and a half centuries ago Herodotus, the Greek historian, wrote: "Near Ardabica is a well which produces three different substances, for asphalt, salt and oil are drawn up from it in the following manner: They are raised by a twist to which is attached a bucket, half a wine-skin is attached. Having dipped down with this, a man raises it and pours the contents into a reservoir. It is then poured from this into another and assumes the different forms: the asphalt and salt immediately become solid, but the oil they collect, and the Persians call it Rhadma. It is black and emits a strong odor."

The ancient Ardabica has been identified with the modern Plain of Qir-ab ("Pitch Spring"), about a day's march north of Diftul, in the Persian Province of Arabistan. Methods had not changed greatly when Kenneth Loftus, an English geologist, visited Qir-ab in 1855. Then the natives built dams across a small stream, drained off the water from time to time, gathered the bitumen which collected in the mud, and purified it by a slow simmering in closed kettles.

Eratothenes, the Greek geographer of the third century B. C., reported the occurrence of naphtha at Susa, the "Shushan the palace" of the Book of Esther, the ruins of which may be discerned 10 miles southwest of Diftul. For many centuries the oil seepages of Persia were forgotten by the outside world, until the explorations of Loftus, De Morgan, Winkler, Stahl, and other geologists of the nineteenth century recalled them to the notice of scientists. The first European, however, to take more than academic notice of Persia's oil was William Knox D'Arcy, a British subject, who explored Persia in the late nineties.

From Shah of Persia
On May 28, 1901, Mr. D'Arcy obtained from the Shah of Persia a concession which conferred for a term of 60 years the exclusive right to produce, refine and transport petroleum throughout the Persian Empire, except in the five northern provinces of Azerbaijan, Gilan, Masanderan, Astrabad and Khuzestan.

The D'Arcy concession was transferred in 1909 to the newly organized Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd. In May, 1914, the British Imperial Government acquired a majority interest in the Anglo-Persian company, which it still retains. An interest equivalent to one-third of the capital is held by the Burma Oil Company.

In the first well, drilled in 1908 at Maidan-i-Naftun, about 50 miles southeast of the ancient seepages at "Shushan the palace," the oil sand was reached at 1100 feet. Oil at high pressure gushed to a height of 70 feet, carrying away the derrick. In the adjacent Maidan-i-Naftun field a large yield was obtained at a depth of 1375 feet.

The Persian wells flow under strong pressure; none is pumped. One of the original wells, No. F7, in the center of the field, flowed for 14 years, yielding altogether 48,750,000 barrels of crude oil. Several equally

large or even greater producers have been completed in this field. From about 600,000 barrels in 1912 the production of petroleum in southwestern Persia has grown to 35,000,000 barrels in 1926, in spite of the conservative policy of development followed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. It is interesting to speculate on what the output would have been if leases had been open to all, on the American plan, and the wildcaters had had full swing!

Flinty the Elder
The ancient Roman natural scientist, Pliny the Elder, tells in his Natural History, written in 77 A. D., how the ancient Persians distilled naphtha. The crude oil was heated in kettles over which sheepskins were stretched. The volatile oils given off in the distillation were caught in condensed in the wool, and afterward wrung out. The lighter oils were used in lamps, the heavier oils in livestock raising, and the gummy residue as mortar for bricks.

It is a far cry from the simple apparatus of the ancient Persian herdsman to the complicated modern equipment of the Anglo-Persian refinery at Abadan, at the head of the Persian Gulf, where 26,000 barrels of crude oil can be treated daily, and from which gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil are shipped to all the countries bordering the Indian Ocean and even as far away as England.

Strabo, the Greek geographer, writing in the year 25 B. C., mentioned the oil springs of Kend-i-Shirin or Qasr-i-Shirin, on the Mesopotamian-Persian frontier, which were described in 1892 by J. de Morgan. W. K. D'Arcy tried unsuccessfully to produce oil here in 1906. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company had better fortune in this vicinity at Khabanquin, in Mesopotamia, 17 miles southwest of Qasr-i-Shirin, obtaining a sufficient production in 1926 to warrant building a small refinery to supply the adjacent parts of Persia and Mesopotamia.

Recent reports say that the Anglo-Persian Company is prospecting for oil in central Persia, in the neighborhood of Hamadan. This vicinity has long been known for its oil seepages. Plutarch, in his Life of Alexander the Great, relates how a burning spring and an oil seep near Bobatana, as Hamadan was then known, attracted the attention of the Macedonian conqueror. "The barbarous people of that country, desiring to show Alexander the nature of that naphtha, scattered the street that led to his lodging with some of it. Then the day being ended, they lighted it at one of the ends, and the first drops taking fire, in the twinkling of an eye, all the rest from one end of the street to the other was in flames, and though it was after nightfall and dark, the blazing oil lighted all the place thereabout."

Drilling near Hamadan between 1890 and 1900 produced gas, but no oil. If the Anglo-Persian, with its superb production at Maidan-i-Naftun, should decide to develop such oil resources as may exist in central Persia, the streets of old Hamadan may again be illumined, more brightly than in the days of Alexander, with oil from its own vicinity.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—California production of crude oil in August was 19,279,121 barrels, compared with 19,319,021 barrels in July, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This is a daily average of 621,907 barrels in August compared with 627,137 barrels in July. June production averaged 629,381 barrels daily.

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describes the circumstances of a woman who awakened one morning with a loaf of bread and four apples as her sole material store. The testing time came within an hour or two, when a hungry man presented himself. His need was so manifest that she unhesitatingly shared her food half and half with him. Before evening an unsolicited loan of \$2.50 was in her hands and next day found her established profitably as a dress-maker.



"The Beggar"
(From the Boston Herald)

EUGENE DELACROIX, the noted artist, met Baron James de Rothschild at a dinner in Paris one night and was so impressed by the baron's features as conforming to those of a beggar he had in mind for one of his paintings that he asked the great financier to pose for him in rags. Rothschild, being a great admirer of art and one of its chief patrons, readily consented to it.

While at the Delacroix studio the next day, clad in the garb of a beggar, Rothschild was somewhat surprised, however, to be taken for a real vagrant by one of Delacroix's pupils, who came in and congratulated his master on having found such a "true-to-type" model. Before leaving, the pupil even slipped a piece of money into Rothschild's hand and received the "beggar's" thanks.

When they were alone the millionaire inquired of the artist concerning his pupil and hearing that he was very poor, but worthy, the millionaire wrote a letter to the pupil, telling him that charity bears interest and that the amount he had given to one supposed to be a beggar had already grown to a fund sufficient to see him through his art course.

A CONTRIBUTION from Mrs. E. H. S. of New Orleans takes us back to the days when William Howard Taft was President of the United States and at that time a guest of the Governor of Louisiana. Prominent men and women were waiting in line to meet the distinguished visitor. The line halted, and for some minutes they were obliged to wait while Mr. Taft singled out a little girl, lifted her up and had a nice chat with her.

MANY have gardens, but it is doubtful if they are all so unselfish with them as the farmer's wife described in a little article from Lawrence, Kan. "To everyone who comes," the writer, Miss G. T. states, "she gladly gives seeds and plants so that all may have a garden." This in addition to the almost countless bouquets she bestows.

IN PROOF that dividing good multiplies it, one of two contributions by Mrs. E. W. R. of Oakland, Calif.

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CROSSING DOMINION IN MOTORLESS CAR
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Crossing the continent by tow, in a motorless automobile, is the feat which two youths of Amherst, N. S., have set themselves to accomplish. When they reached Winnipeg recently, they had covered half the distance to Vancouver, which is their objective.

The motor has been stripped from their car, and the only piece of "equipment" they carry is a patented tow bar. One car gives them a lift, then leaves them by the roadside waiting for another auto to come along and give them a pull. Coming into Winnipeg, they had the second longest tow in their experience, 170 miles from Warren, Minn. As they wished to make this trip over Canadian territory as much as possible, they have had to decline generous offers to help them made by United States tourists. One offered to pull them 700 miles. Frank J. Elliott and George A. Scott are the "drivers" of the car, which they call the Spirit of the Blue Nose.

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American Doughboy Sees Paris Sitting on the Top of a Taxi

Buffalo Shipped to the Buffalo Delegation Delights
Frenchmen—Parisian Children Charm American
Women—Bargain Hunters Kept Busy

By JAMES C. YOUNG
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Sept. 21.—Paris awoke on the second official day of the doughboys' visit to find some joker had been busy in the night with a piece of chalk, writing Forty-second Street when the principal boulevard crosses the Avenue l'Opera. The same joker renamed Avenue Broadway. There are many other evidences that the French capital is occupied by a friendly army. The Parisians have rapidly learned the doughboy's regular salutation between guests and the city halls them everywhere.

When the shops opened after the national holiday the American women were waiting at the doors to view the treasures of Paris. All are looking for bargains and the shopkeepers quickly produced old-time special sale signs. The day's business should be enough to push the franc up a notch or two, with the likelihood that buying will grow more intensive as the days pass. The perfume counters are sold out in some places, but the run on lace is reported the heaviest, especially in the shape of curtains for the dining room at home. The general complaint by shoppers is because they failed to bring their measurements, but those who did found the effort to figure inches into kilometers worse than ordering American soft drinks and getting the French kind.

Americans Would Improve Paris
Practically every visitor is ready with a few suggestions on the best way of improving the noted city. A dairy lunch is proposed for the corner renamed Forty-second Street. The general belief is that wheat cakes and syrup would yield a fortune. A modern shoe-shine parlor is wanted with a boy who can snap a rag. Since most of the Parisian vendors are as old as Nestor, the visitors have great fun in calling them boy. The electric switches in the hotel rooms work three ways instead of two and one man is reported to have sat up last night trying to solve the problem of turning out the light.

But the doughboy is mixing considerable education with recreation. A large crowd visited the Louvre, everybody wanting to see the Mona Lisa and the Venus de Milo. Folk from back home were surprised that the canvas was so small and many asked why the arms were not restored to the brokennecked statue. The cows in Corot's pictures look exactly like the cows they had been milking in Ohio. Also they find the landscapes strangely resemble their own meadows.

Yet among the thousand charms of Paris the children are the most charming to the visiting women. On every corner a lady from America can be seen patting curly heads and tickling sensitive ribs.

The meetings continued in the Trocadero with James Walker, Mayor of New York, as speaker. He arrived only an hour late and took the gathering by surprise. One of the favorite methods of sight-seeing is to charter a taxi and sit on top carrying a little American flag. Paris is surprised but agreeable. It always expects the doughboy to do something different and he usually does. The populace is even slightly disappointed by his decorum, having expected him to ride a wild mustang or two down the boulevards. Expectations were fulfilled, however, when the Buffalo delegation received a live buffalo shipped all the way from home. The French were delighted by the idea of a buffalo from Buffalo, but were somewhat disappointed that the State Commander, Mr. Scholl, failed to ride it in the parade.

Many Questions Asked
Minute examination of the city continues to bring forth numerous questions. The comparative scarcity of billboards and advertising impresses the business men among the visitors with the overlooked opportunities, but the illuminated signs are admitted to be much better than ours. The small towns from one coast to the other soon will have vivid blue and orange signs, if the local electricians can make them work. The experiments so far have produced only a faint resemblance to the brilliant signs here, and the merchants from every corner of the country are bustling about Paris trying to learn the sign language.

These are some of the outward and visible indications that the doughboy has returned to the city he helped to defend. Yet nobody knows exactly what he thinks standing on one of the Seine bridges watching the life on the river. The parapets are low and convenient to sit upon and he

and then walk himself, perhaps with empty wagon? What's the use of keeping cattle in the houses rather than out of doors where cattle belong? Why have windows, if they are shut all the time? Who first thought of planting trees in chateau parks according to geometrical pattern and how on earth do they keep them that way? Why is it that every clock registers a different hour?

Beauty of French Memorials
The visitors to the war towns and battlefields are much impressed by the beauty of French memorials. The spiritual quality of the race is splendidly reflected in its war monuments. They have a simplicity and tenderness in stone hardly approached by the American memorials. A large number of the guests never thought of any kind of art before unless it was the Statue of Liberty, but a tour of the battlefront was a revelation in the possibilities of our own memorials. The coming of the second A. E. F. to France is likely to bring about a national demand to exercise taste and talent in creating American monuments.

The men who saw front line service are disappointed by the changes since then. Most of them thought they could return directly to the old trench or sweep out the once familiar dugout. Ten years and wide reconstruction have made such a difference that they hardly know the country where they served. The towns as well look different. Places seen in smoke and stress are hardly recognizable on a mellow autumn day. The men are disappointed by their failure, but say that the corners of the street and the winding highways are not changed a bit.

When the day was over rural France stood in its doorway and along the roadsides watching the Americans depart. It stood with its hands on its hips, dressed in gay colors and Sunday best and watched silently. After the last car passed it stepped into the middle of the road waving their handkerchiefs, the last sight many of the members of the A. E. F. will ever have of their old camping grounds.

New York Legionnaire
Elected National Commander
PARIS, Sept. 22 (AP)—His nomination made, seconded and unanimously confirmed within five minutes, Edward S. Spafford of New York today took a place apart in the election of national commanders of the American Legion. The new national commander, who is former commander of the New York department of the Legion, was elected without opposition, a procedure hitherto unknown in elections of the organization of American World War soldiers.

The election of Mr. Spafford set another record. It was the first time the mantle of the highest office in the gift of the Legion had fallen on the shoulders of a New York man. Facing an all-day session that many felt might continue into the evening, the American Legion plunged into its last day's meeting tackling many reports and resolutions that prompted much talk and at times controversies assuming a rather bitter character.

Col. William Mitchell, undaunted by his failure to have the Legion adopt a resolution calling for the immediate creation of a separate department of aviation with a Cabinet secretary, made another shot at his project today and succeeded having a resolution calling for the creation of such a department "as soon as possible" adopted.

Yesterday's resolution which was presented by the committee on national defense called for the creation of such a department "as soon as possible." This qualification brought vigorous criticism by the former air chief, whose remarks finally were stricken from the records. The Legion then adopted the resolution including the qualification, defeating General Mitchell's adherents.

Aeronautic Committee Report
When the Legion Aeronautic Committee, of which Colonel Mitchell is chairman, made its report, its reso-

lution favored a separate department of aviation, declaring that the situation now warranted such a department. This prompted the question whether the aeronautic report was not covering the same ground as that of yesterday. To this Colonel Mitchell replied frankly: "Yes. The tendency of this resolution is, in fact, to override our action of yesterday, which I think was taken hastily."

An amendment inserting the words "as soon as warranted" then was introduced, but finally a compromise was agreed upon wherein the words "as soon as possible" were used and the report in this fashion was adopted.

Another question which stirred discussion, some of it sharp, was over the work of the Legion welfare committee, the allegation being made that \$25,000 was spent to distribute \$21,000 to children. This report was tabled.

Resolution on Immigration
Another flurry was called by a resolution recommending that the President be authorized to suspend immigration from any country when circumstances warrant and that foreigners who illegally enter the United States face immediate deportation. After much discussion in which it was declared that the tendency of the resolution was toward giving the President autocratic power, the resolution was referred to a committee.

A proposal to increase Legion dues 25 cents a year to put the American Legion Monthly on its feet was adopted. The routine business dragged on until 2 o'clock and the delegates went lunchless but were still not inclined to forgo the business before them. The amount of talk at the convention has caused some Frenchmen to remark: "Why do we talk about alien Americans? They are worse than our own Chamber of Deputies."

Pershing and Poincare
Present at Verdun
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Sept. 22.—The battlefields were visited by thousands of American legionnaires yesterday. Verdun saw the French Premier, Raymond Poincare, and General Pershing, and heard the former say: "Two nations that have joined in the defense of the same cause, that have learned to know each other better than ever before, that have discovered fresh reasons for their time-honored friendship can never become estranged, whatever may happen."

The Iowa delegation presented a State flag and a letter from the governor, John Hammond, to the President of the French Republic, Gaston Doumergue. The officials of Paris with due ceremony received the State flag of Massachusetts and the city flag of Boston from the Massachusetts Legionnaires. At the Villa

Collee
New York
Hats

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A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Write for complete list of agents.

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Collee
New York
Hats

"Won't You Please Take One?"



While the Restaurant and Café Proprietors Are Complaining That Business Has Not Been So brisk as They Had Anticipated From the Visit of the American Legionnaires, the Salvation Army Ladies, It is Cabled, Have Been Doing a "Reveille Trade." The Doughnut-Loving Doughboy Has Been Able to Buy as Many of His Much-Loved Cakes as He Desired at Two for a Franc.

Verdun Is Revisited
VERDUN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Four trainloads of American Legionnaires, led by Gen. John J. Pershing, came back to Verdun and the Argonne sector, immortal in the annals of American military victories. With them arrived several thousand Frenchmen, including the French Premier, Raymond Poincare, and General Pétain, "the savior of Verdun."

Five hundred Americans and the same number of French broke bread together at luncheon served in the great central market, standing on a spot where 10 years ago, in the fiercest fighting of the war, had not left stone on stone.

PORTLAND ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Portland Electric Power Company reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1927, net income of \$1,492,442 after interest, taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with \$1,355,515 in the previous 12 months.

in CAKE FROSTINGS and FILLINGS
in HOT COCOA
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MERINGUE
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production involved in mass output and technical efficiency. Germany's road to prosperity he believed to be through adoption of similar methods. "We must find markets for our German products before we can carry the American process through," he said. Dr. Reinhold, incidentally, has no feeling that the chief obstacle to the Dawes Plan is that Germany's payments to the Allies are dependent on her expanding foreign trade, and that this expansion can be accomplished only at the expense of the foreign trade of the Allies.

"Nevertheless," concluded Dr. Reinhold, "Germany is now on a sound economic basis. Production is increasing. If we can provide moderate wage increases we can increase domestic consumption of goods. At the same time we must not increase our cost of production. We can then meet foreign competition in exports and at the same time build up our local markets."

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—A former German Finance Minister who has crossed half the United States and visited industrial centers from New York to Detroit seeking "the secret of America's prosperity" believes he has found it in a smile.

Peter Reinhold, on the eve of his departure for Germany, feels at least that the carefree, happy expression of American workers that has struck him wherever he has gone, is the chief distinguishing feature between the people of the New World and those of his own country. American industrial progress he attributes to high wages, full time, mass production.

Dr. Reinhold, who is credited with an important part in building up Germany's financial stability from post-war disorganization as member of the Luther Cabinet, has seen Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Edwin E. Parker, former head of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Parker Gilbert, administrator of the Dawes Plan, now in the United States, and completed his Washington visit with a call on President Coolidge. In New York he was closeted with Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and met a group of New York financiers at a luncheon. Vice-President Dawes entertained him in Chicago, where he also met a group of bankers. In Detroit he visited the great automobile plants.

"Everywhere I go," said Dr. Reinhold, "I have seen that same contented, satisfied expression on the faces of Americans—a look that distinguishes them from the people in Germany. There are high wages here; happiness. In the shops and the streets, so it seems to a foreign observer, they wear that same smile. Dr. Reinhold attributed American contentment to the high standard of living, induced by the low cost of

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America Wins Way With Smile, Says Visiting German Banker

Peter Reinhold, Former Finance Minister, Finds Workmen Do Better With Happy, Contented Faces
—Says Prosperity Results

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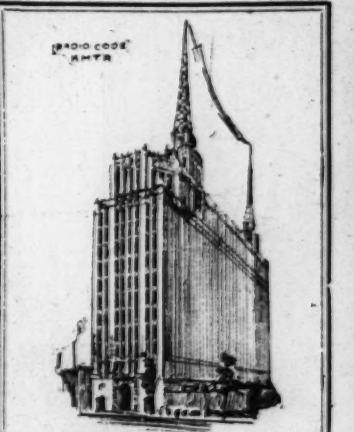
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DODGE BROTHERS, INC.

Capablanca Holds a Slight Lead in Chess

JOSE R. CAPABLANCA, the titleholder, held a slight advantage over the Russian challenger, Alexander A. Alekhine.

for the world's championship was adjourned shortly after midnight this morning. 41 moves had been made.

Capablanca, playing the whites, opened with a Queen's Pawn Gambit. The game will be resumed this evening.

**NEW LAKE SHORE A. C.
BUILDING IS READY**

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Formal dedica-

tion of the new \$350,000 Lake Shore Athletic Club 13-story building facing Lake Michigan at Lake Shore Drive and Chestnut Street is to be held here Saturday, it is announced by James J. O'Connell, president. A preliminary luncheon was held at the club yesterday. Norman Ross, world famous swimmer, who is a member of the swimming committee of the club, declared the new building is the finest and largest he has ever seen for private club use. It covers 51,223 feet of ground, and five main floors are devoted to club purposes. It contains 194 club rooms and 442 living rooms.

Four thousand members of the club will be accommodated at two dedications, one this Saturday and another the Saturday following. At each occasion, 1200 guests will be served dinner.

Two swimming pools are to be opened. The men's pool measures 60 feet by 108 feet, and the women's 30 feet by 75. The club has a gymnasium, ballroom, six handball courts, wiffle ball courts, a tennis court, a balcony for spectators and a solarium.

MINX WINS CHILDS TROPHY
PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Starting an hour and a half after the originally posted, the William C. Childs Memorial challenge trophy race was sailed off here yesterday with William C. Atwater Jr., sailing his Minx, the winner. By the victory the trophy which has been in competition for 22 years goes to the squadron of the Douglass Yacht Club. The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club entered two boats in an effort

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Too rushed to do those necessary errands?—in doubt as to what to buy for a gift, or for a prize? Call Sage-Allen's Per-

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A Line of Specialty Ware
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Fashion-First

**Fashion-First
in Millinery**

We feature exact copies
of fall successes from
Agnes, Reboux, Descat,
Le Mornier, Talbot and
others, from \$7.50 to \$30.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the center. A faint horizontal crease is visible near the bottom edge. The top edge of the page is bordered by a dark, possibly black, material, which appears to be the book's binding or cover.

Radio Receiver Great Help to Bennett Balloon Racers

Weather Reports Aid Flight, Loop Direction
Finder Aid to Navigation, and Radio-
casting Breaks Monotony

At least four of the fifteen contestants in the 1927 Gordon Bennett International Balloon race, which started from Detroit on Sept. 10, were equipped with radio receivers. These pilots deliberately sacrificed precious weight in the small basket in return for the advantages which might be gained through the use of radio.

The skill required in piloting a big gas bag is not generally appreciated by the laity, hence the need for radio may not be altogether clear. A balloon having no motive power of its own, must drift along with the winds, somewhat after the fashion of a sailing ship. However, the balloon has one decided advantage over the sailing ship, in that it moves in the vertical as well as the horizontal plane. By throwing out ballast, the pilot can rise; and by valving the gas, the pilot can descend. Skill in piloting the balloon is necessary to take full advantage of the favorable winds that exist at various levels, and to avoid adverse winds and serious storms. Hence a knowledge of meteorological conditions is an invaluable aid to successful ballooning.

There is still another element that enters into consideration. A balloon in flight does not have the noise, the dash and vibration of the swiftly moving airplane or airship. Instead, the big gas bag floats along with the wind, and, at night, the balloonist is completely enveloped in a black isolation unbroken by any human contact. This monotony is a serious factor in competition and must weigh in the ultimate result.

With this foregoing picture it can be understood what radio means to the balloon pilot. During the Gordon Bennett race just brought to a close, the National Broadcasting Company undertook to broadcast through WJZ and several connecting stations, regular bulletins giving weather reports and news of the other contestants.

Aside from the invaluable weather and news bulletins thus flashed to them, the fortunate radio-equipped balloons were enabled to listen to the entertainment as broadcast far below

in their lonely vigil throughout the night.

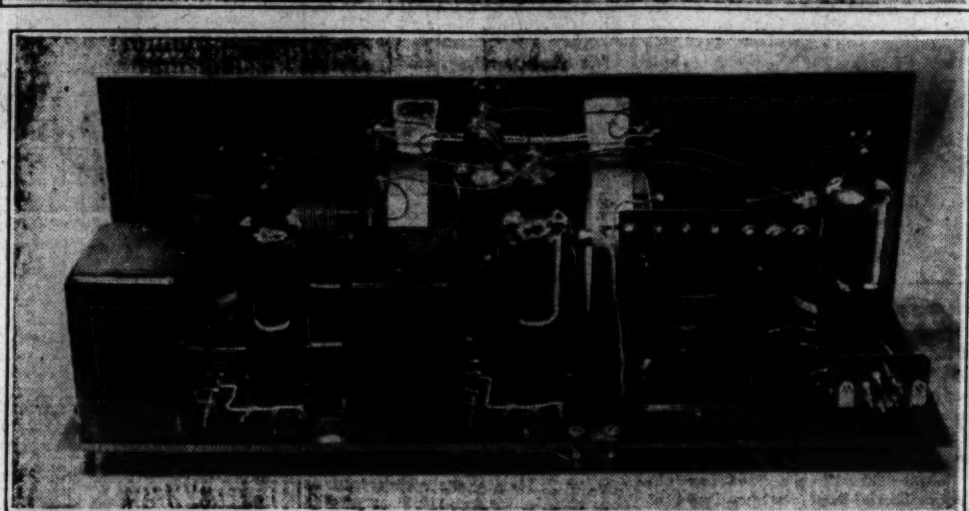
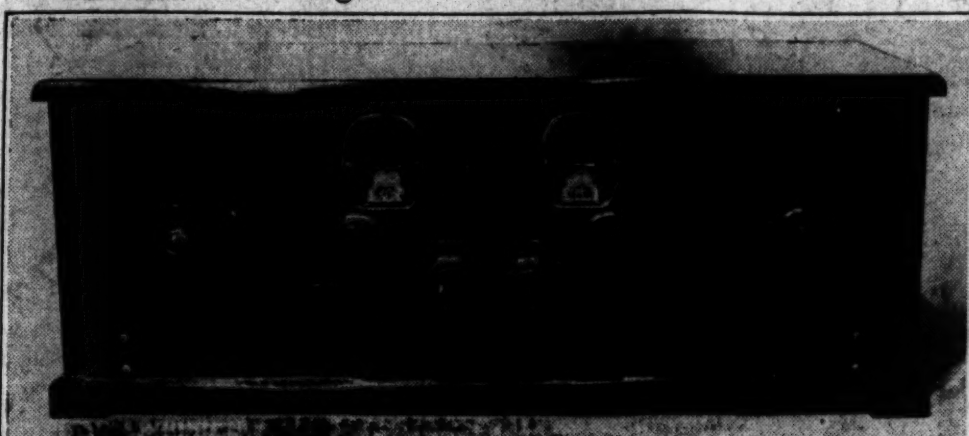
Ernest Demuyter, pilot of the Belgian entry, equipped the Belgica with a special adaptation of a "Radiola Superheterodyne" supplied by the Radio Corporation of America, which was mounted in a weatherproof cabinet including the batteries and a loop antenna. The loudspeaker was of the 100-A cone type also mounted in a special weatherproof cabinet with a leather carrying strap. The receiver was suspended from the ring of the gas bag by means of leather straps, so that the entire cabinet, with its enclosed loop, could be oriented to take direct bearings by means of intercepted radio signals.

Prior to the flight, the receiver was tested on the roof of the tallest building in Detroit, and the signals of station WJZ of Cincinnati, 250 miles distant, were brought in clear and loud. Although this receiver is not primarily intended as a radio direction finder or radio compass equipment, accurate bearings were taken and compared with a map. The total weight of the receiver and loudspeaker is only 30 pounds. To increase the receiving range of the set, a trailing antenna was also provided, in the form of the usual "fish" weight and 100 feet of wire winding on a reel.

Four years ago, the Radio Corporation of America furnished Pilot W. T. Van Orman with a semiportable superheterodyne receiver for his Goodwill balloon, and this was used with great success that in the succeeding yearly balloon races as well as in this last race for the Gordon Bennett Trophy, Mr. Van Orman again employed a stock model of the portable "Radiola Superheterodyne" of recent type.

The Italian entry "Rex," piloted by Eraldo Ilari, and the American entry "Detroit," piloted by E. J. Hill, also carried stock models of the portable "Radiola Superheterodyne" with loop antenna and self-enclosed speaker and batteries. Thus in free ballooning, as well as in airplane and airship flight, and on the high seas, radio has taken its place as an indispensable aid to the navigator.

Arrangement of Perfam A. C. 4



PROBABLY the most unusual appearing thing in the above circuit photograph of the Perfam A. C. 4 is the large transformer for use with the Sovereign heater type tubes. This appears at the rear right of the set and looks like an elevated binding post strip.

The front panel view of this receiver shows how attractively the Silver-Marshall drum type dials fit into a panel design. This receiver was described in detail in our issue of Sept. 19. Used with a B eliminator, it makes an all ac. operated set at a nominal figure, using the standard circuit of one stage of R. F., a regenerative detector and two stages of transformer-coupled audio.

No output coupling device is specified with this set as an effort was made to keep its cost very low. If more than 135 volts of B are to be used, then it is advisable to have an output device, such as a National Tone Filter, S-M 222 output transformer or some similar unit. This can be mounted outside of the set.

GREBE BECOMES R. C. A. PATENT LICENSEE

After negotiations which have extended over a considerable period of time, A. H. Grebe & Co. has finally concluded an agreement with the Radio Corporation of America, whereby it becomes a licensee of the latter company. The Grebe company, one of the oldest radio manufacturers in the United States, had naturally acquired patent rights of its own, which in some instances conflicted with those of the Radio Corporation, and it is this situation which has operated to delay the consummation of the negotiations. These negotiations, however, have been carried on in an entirely friendly manner and have been concluded to the satisfaction of all parties.

GOLD DUST CORPORATION
For the year ended Aug. 31, 1927, net profit of Gold Dust Corporation is estimated at \$1,875,650 after charges and taxes, compared with \$967,374 in the previous year.

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Great Apparel Store
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Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBST, Boston, Mass. (1190)

7 p. m.—Events of the day; baseball scores; financial summary.

7:15 Dorothy French, soprano; Frances McFarland, accompanist.

7:30 Natural science news of the week.

8:00 Marion Keene Whitmore, soprano, and Julia Amosky, pianist, in seventh of "Little Journeys into Music Land."

8:30 Sid Reinherz, popular pianist.

8:50 Organ recital by Fred Shaw from the Del Castillo Theater Organ.

9:00 Ray McPartland's orchestra.

10:00 Baseball scores; correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)

6 p. m.—Baseball; weather.

6:30 Organ recital from Hotel Statler.

6:50 Don Ramsay's Radio Rodero.

7:00 Talk by A. J. Philpott.

7:15 "Bill Whipple of Sweet Meadows."

7:30 Hotel Statler Ensemble.

7:45 Bert Love and his orchestra.

8:00 "Radiotrons."

8:15 Musical program.

8:30 Stellar Male Quartet, assisted by Vesper Trio.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—Organ recital from the Hotel Statler.

10:45 "Radiotrons" and Householder.

11:00 Continuation of organ recital.

11:20 Weather reports.

WBAC, Boston, Mass. (810)

4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Trio.

4:20 Popular selections by Carl Moore and Billy Payne.

4:30 News.

5 Theater hour, with Mildred Flor.

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enue, leading lady of "Is He Guilty?"

6 The Juvenile Smilers, piloted by "Eddie" Dunham; Vera Conant, violinist; descriptive songs, Ella Duchemin, Nutter, Nelly Symmes, accompanist.

6:30 Baseball scores; correct time.

6:55 Correct time.

7 Continuation of dance program.

7:30 "The Week in Finance," by R. W. McNeil.

8 John Lander, tenor.

8:15 From Metropolitan Theater Studio.

8:30 "Ninety Acres of Color."

8:50 "Ninety Acres of Color."

9:00 "Ninety Acres of Color."

9:15 "Ninety Acres of Color."

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Rose Colored Lawn

[A Carlene Story]

By L. E. FLACK

Part I
The mailman had just passed by, and Carlene Bennet hurried out on the porch for the Saturday morning mail. She returned a moment later, her hands full.

"What is there today?" asked Doris, who was clearing off the breakfast dishes.

"Several bills for Dad, two letters for Mother, and one apiece for you and me."

Carlene handed her sister a crisp, white envelope, and broke the seal on a similar one, herself. "Oh," she breathed an instant later, "invitations to the Merton's party. Is that what yours is, too, Dottie?"

Doris nodded.

"Next Friday. Oh, aren't you glad! And what will we wear?" Carlene was all eager activity.

Doris laughed. "Which of our two score dresses do you think would be the most appropriate, Miss Bennet?" she inquired teasingly.

"What Dress to Wear?" Carlene flashed back. "Well, I, for one, don't mean to wear that dingy old white voile of mine to another thing."

"Isn't it about time for a new dress, Mother?" she appealed to the occupant of the wicker arm chair, who was just folding up the leaves of her second letter.

Mrs. Bennet smiled into the anxious brown eyes. "Well, yes, I think so, Doris. Run up to my room, and get that piece of rose pink lawn that I bought during the February sales, and we'll see if that will do."

"Oh, you darling!" Carlene printed a kiss on her mother's cheek, and ended with an impulsive hug. "Won't that be fine? I know just how I want it made! Too, sort of circular skirt, like Anna Abeling's blue silk, and those new fashioned sleeves. Oh, I wish we didn't have to economize so much on clothes. It's so much fun getting new ones. Oh, as Doris returned, "Isn't it lovely, and such a beautiful color," as she held the shimmering goods up to her face.

"Just suits you," her mother nodded. "Well, send it to the tailor's this afternoon. And now, how about you, Doris?"

"Oh, my white voile will do," laughed the elder girl. "It really isn't so bad a condition as Carlene's, and I got a blue serge this spring so it isn't my turn. Carlene," she turned to her sister, "who are you going to invite? They said we could each take one guest."

"Oh, did they?" Carlene asked from the depths of the rose colored lawn. "I didn't notice. Anna Abeling, I

suppose. Oh, no, of course, she's invited. Well, Natalie Corbett, then. I'll call her up this minute before I forget."

The New Girl
Doris and her mother were deep in the discussion of patterns when Carlene returned a few moments later. "Invited, too," she announced.

"Dear me, I believe everybody in this whole town is invited."

"Can't be," said her sister sensibly, "or they wouldn't tell us to bring a guest. Well, I think I'll take Eva Maxwell. Why don't you invite that new girl across the street. She's in your class, isn't she?"

"Yes," said Carlene. "The very thing. I'll run right over now before anyone else asks her, and with a bang of the door she was gone."

Ten minutes later she returned. "Well," Doris looked up inquiringly. "Will she go?"

"Oh, yes," Carlene answered listlessly. "She'll go all right. The only trouble is she hasn't a dress."

"Well, now, that's too bad," Mrs. Bennet remarked sympathetically. "Why not offer her something of yours?" her sister inquired mischievously.

"I'd be ashamed to offer that old voile," began Carlene meditatively. "It needs a new sash, and the collar is all frayed."

"Yes, but how about this rose lawn?" Carlene flashed around. "I like that—giving away my clothes before they are even made! Why don't you lend her something yourself, if you're so terribly interested?"

Giving the Rose Lawn Away
"Well, I would, only I don't happen to possess two perfectly beautiful party dresses," then changing her tone to seriousness, "Really, Carlene, if you think she will wear it, you may offer my white dress. I can wear that flowered crepe once more, I guess, even if I've been using it for school, and it is sort of shabby. Nobody's going to pay any particular attention to me."

"Oh, Carlene, you shan't," you dear, old generous thing! And that crepe is all faded, much worse than my voile. Mother, do you think Genevieve'd like this rose?"

"Oh, Doris, do you really mean it?" Carlene asked, her eyes wide. "Of course, I was only joking. You mustn't give it away, Carlene. It just goes with your dark complexion and—"

"Will you just as well with Genevieve's gray eyes and brown hair," Carlene interrupted. "You don't

mind, do you, Mother?" the girl appealed.

"Not if you really wish to, dear," and something in her mother's eyes made Doris cease protesting.

"There, I've done it," she exclaimed, as the door closed a second time after her sister. "You never can tell what that child's going to do. I never saw anybody so impetuous."

"Or so lovable," added her mother, with a smile. "Don't worry, dear. It isn't going to hurt her a bit, and I dare say that new girl next door needs it more than either of you do."

The Gift Is Accepted
Genevieve Lauton, the young girl, who was working for her board and room at the superintendent's home, appeared rather embarrassed, as Carlene ushered her into the room.

"Why, I don't want you to give it to me," she said shyly, as Carlene insisted that she accept the material.

"Yes, it's beautiful, but—why, I can't accept such a lovely gift. I know you must have intended it for yourself, and," in answer to Carlene's suggestion, "of course, I won't let you pay a dressmaker's bill for me."

But Carlene waived all objections aside. If Genevieve insisted, they would make the dress, themselves. Why, of course, they could. Hadn't she made ever so many school dresses for Mary and Betsy, and—well, perhaps she hadn't made a party dress exactly, but there always had to be a first time, didn't there, and with Doris and Genevieve to help, why, they ought to get along fine. So the outcome was that at 3 o'clock that afternoon, the "trying three," as Doris had laughingly dubbed them, were having a session in the Bennet sitting room. Carlene industriously cut and basted, Doris stitched and Genevieve did anything or nothing at all, as the case might be.

The results proved very encouraging, and when Genevieve rose to leave, Carlene remarked with satisfaction, "Well, one more afternoon of this and the dress is finished. How's that for the 'trying three'?"

"And a dressmaker's bill saved, too," she added, when the guest had gone. "That was a fine idea of Genevieve's. Now I'll take that money and buy some white silk to renovate those old dresses of ours, and I'll wager when they're ready, even Miss Jenkins, who made them, won't recognize the relics."

Genevieve's Sewing
The week flew by quickly. What with the completion of the rose lawn, the work of rejuvenation on the white voile, and a few artistic touches on Doris' dress, the three girls found themselves busy nearly every afternoon.

"That's just lovely, the way you hemstitched my collar, Genevieve!" Carlene exclaimed, as she held her dress up and regarded it critically. "Wherever did you learn to do such beautiful work?"

"Oh, Grandma taught me at home," the other replied. "I had lots of time on the farm during the winter months, and I learned all sorts of fancy work, but," she laughed ruefully, "I'm afraid I'm dreadfully poor at the sewing. I haven't been able to do half so much work as either of you two."

"Just as it that mattered where you can do it," Carlene indicated the dainty stitches on Doris' voile. "And who but you would have thought of embroidering a flower over that ink spot on the waist? Well," with a sigh of relief, "I guess we're through for good now. Come early tomorrow, Genevieve, so

we can get off in plenty of time. We don't want to be late for the party."

Off for the Party
It was a merry group that started down the walk on the following evening. Mrs. Bennet smiled as the three girls waved back at her, and disappeared round the corner.

"Bless them!" she said, as she turned in the house, where her husband was reading the evening paper, and the younger children were having a merry game in the dining room. "Do you know, Father, I'm glad the girls are taking up with that little Genevieve Lauton next door. Mrs. Baron says the child is a thoroughly good girl, has hardly any spending money at all. But they're new here, and she says they can't afford to pay anything except room and board yet, and with Genevieve's lessons and the work there, it's practically impossible for the child to earn any extra money."

"That's why I did object when Carlene wanted to give her the dress. I do wish we knew of some way to help her."

"I think Carlene has begun already," said Mr. Bennet, smiling at mention of his dark-haired daughter. "That's why I did object when Carlene wanted to give her the dress. I do wish we knew of some way to help her."

Meanwhile the trio had proceeded on their way, called at the Maxwell cottage for Doris' guest, and then the four girls continued on to the Merton's. Lights gleamed out in the gathering darkness as they walked along, and the Merton residence was a blaze of electricity, as it came suddenly into view at the turn of a corner.

Already others had arrived, as the assortment of parked automobiles and an expensive limousine mutely testified. Chatting and laughing, the girls climbed the broad stone steps, and a moment later they were asked in by Jane Merton, herself.

"So glad you came!" she exclaimed cordially, as she escorted them to the bedroom on the second floor, where wraps were disposed of. "Quite a surprise for you, girls. That new Mr. Marnell actually consented to come!"

(To be continued)

Tool Craft

A Few Original Bags

HERE are three original ideas for bags that may be easily worked out and made by any one. The size is approximately 7x12 inches, which includes the handle. Twice this amount is necessary for front and back pieces. The bags are made of enamel oilcloth, which can be had in many lovely colors.

Fig. 1 is white and the discs are of greenish blue put on with four stitches of black floss, over a small whole bone button. Take the stitches from the center out.

The circle in the middle is first outlined with tan color. Use a button hole stitch with long lines direct to center. A bright yellow dot is worked solidly in the middle. A line of orange yarn is under the button hole stitch, making a lovely combination of tints. The smallest circles, three on one side and two on the other, are worked in the same way, using a pale or deep heliotrope with a touch of yellow. (The scrolls are laid green couched on with gold thread.)

The lining is of jade or other color of satin. It is best to cut the exact size of your oilcloth and then paste on the edge all the way round. The entire edge is done with zephyra, and button holed in groups of two and three in a space. These stitches are 1/4-inch deep worked in the same way like the scrolls. First do both handles down and then the broad part where bag must be joined. Overcast the lower part together and button hole through both sides. Often this is done with a black zephyra needle. Run a double thread of heliotrope under the long buttonholed stitches all the way round and your bag is finished.

Fig. 2 is made of black enamel oilcloth with the center circle of blue enamel. The design is worked on the

first and then couched on the center of bag. Here, as you see, a flower is on each side; and this is worked in mauve yarn for the first row of petals, golden brown for the second three, and two strong black spots to accent it where the stitches join. Leaves are worked in long and short stitches in two shades of green. Scrolls in same. The background is done in French knots worked in black and gold color. It is couched in double lines onto the foundation with colors already used. The handle is cut in a separate piece and also couched on. The center edge is buttonholed around just as in the bag first described. Line in the manner.

Fig. 3 is in dull red. Here are but few stitches on these as the pieces are of black or red oilcloth. The large center piece is of black. The two round spots are of red, and the rings are metal held on by four stitches. The leaves are of red enamel and are held in place with black stitches. The half circles are formed of a double piece of black gathered in center, the upper leaves overlap and hold it in place. The edges as in the other bags are buttonholed together. These colors may be varied in many ways.

In Bathing

September Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

September days are golden;
September air is clear;
September skies are fresh and blue,
For autumn days are here.

September sunbeams sparkle;
September fire glow;
September flowers nod their heads,
As autumn breezes blow.

The yellow fields are bursting;
Blue gentians soldier away,
And golden poppies flaunt their wealth,
The whole September day.

Oh, skies are clear and sunny;
Enchantment is the air,
As bird and bee, and leafy tree
Proclaim September fair!

L. E. Flack

Dikon Time in Japan

When the chrysanthemums are in bloom and the maple trees are a blaze of crimson and gold, comes dikon time in Japan.

Dikons are large white radishes which are a period of merry-making and fun for everyone, from the grandpapas down to the tiny tots.

The hard work of summer is over, the rice crop has been harvested, rosy-cheeked apples and purple grapes have been gathered for winter use and now everywhere, with much laughing and talking and frolicking, the work of digging dikons and preparing them for pickling goes gayly on.

Everywhere are the green-leaved dikons—along the streams piled ready for washing on the roads, in two-wheeled creaking carts, drawn by men or by horses; on the streets where people buy them and carry them home for family use. And all about are entire families sitting in the dooryards, chatting happily as they scrub the white radishes and sort the green leaves ready for use.

The radishes are about two feet long and two or three inches in diameter. After they are washed they are tied in bundles and strung on fences, walls, and roofs to dry.

The leaves are sorted and trimmed and tied in bundles ready to be made into sour pickles. The roots are left hanging in the sun until they have shriveled to about half their original size. Then they are packed in large jars with rice bran, salt, and water. In a short time the brine begins to bubble and foam and soon the pickles are ready to be eaten.

And just as everyone takes part in gathering and pickling dikons, so everyone in Japan eats them, for no meal is considered complete without dikons pickles.

Is anything more important than the problem of managing children? Many parents have learned that nothing is more helpful in developing happy, tractable and active children than reading. But what shall our children read? They cannot now choose for themselves. Yet what they choose later on will be determined largely by what we provide for them now.

My BOOKHOUSE is the fundamental reading every child ought to have. It is the work of one who is a mother, as well as an educationist. Every selection has met these tests: (1) Is it literary? (2) Is it interesting? (3) Is its influence sound? Indexed in several ways, one of the most valuable being an index which finds stories according to their ethical theme.

Write for free Booklet, "Right Reading for Children," addressing THE BOOKHOUSE for CHILDREN, Dept. M-47, 360 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

My BOOKHOUSE

6 Volumes 2688 Pages 601 Titles 216 Authors

Dear Editor:
I want to thank you and all of the Mail Bag friends for the enjoyment I have received from reading it. We have taken the Monitor ever since we were so tiny mother had to read the stories to us.

I am 13 years old. I can swim about 120 feet. I love music and books also, and would like very much to hear from some girl who would care to write.

The new Peace Bridge has recently made Buffalo quite prominent. We do not live far from it. I enjoy all of the Monitor very much, especially the Mail Bag and Waddles. Snubs surely is having a good time this vacation, isn't he? I take all my current events from the Monitor because I find things in it that other papers do not contain and they are always interesting.

Ruth F.
Buffalo, New York

Dear Editor:
This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag, and I hope that I may become a member of it. I only wish that I could show my appreciation of having the Monitor. It helps me a great deal in my school work. I enjoy reading the Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page.

I have gone to a Christian Science Sunday School since I was 4 years old. My favorite sports are baseball, tennis, volleyball, horseback riding, and swimming.

I am 11 years old and I would like two terms of Spanish. I have had to correspond with some girl about my age from anywhere. I am making a scrap book of the stories in the Monitor and also Snubs and Waddles.

Charlotte B.
Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:
I like the Monitor because I know it is the best paper published. I think that the Mail Bag, Waddles, Snubs, the Sunny Hours and all of the stories on the Young Folks' Page are so very nice. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 4 years old.

I have a red tabby Persian about a year old. Her name is Modest Mitti and she is so cute and playful. I am 13. I would like very much to correspond with a girl about my age.

Mona B.
Urmston, England

Dear Editor:
I am afraid, or rather glad to say that you will have to increase your Mail Bag space you are receiving so many letters, especially appreciative ones. The world's boys and girls (particularly girls) do enjoy The Children's Page and the Mail Bag.

I should very much like to correspond with some jolly girl abroad, of my own age. I am 15 and very fond of school life. I am interested in most things, particularly sports: swimming, tennis, cricket, running (hockey and netball in the winter), and also in Girl Guiding and school stories.

Frankina B.
Casper, Wyoming

Dear Editor:
I have enjoyed reading the Monitor for some time. I like to read the Current Events and I especially like the

Mail Bag as I like to read the letters that are from foreign countries.

I am 15 years old and would like to correspond with some one near my age, especially from girls that are interested in the 4-H Clubs as I have been a member for several years.

Dorothy R.
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Editor:
I love Snubs and Waddles for they look so human. I enjoy the Current Events and stories. I wish you would have another story like "The Girl from Maple Ridge."

I am 12 years old and would like to correspond with some girl the same age. I am sending you a poem.

June A.
[Thank you for the poem, June. —Ed.]

Dear Editor:
I love the Monitor very much, especially The Young Folks' Page, The Children's Page and The Home Forum.

I have had a lovely holiday on the Sussex coast where the shallows have built in the garage and one day 12 baby swallows were sitting along the roof in a row.

I am 12. I would like very much to correspond with a girl of my own age on a ranch in Canada. My real name is Patricia but I am called Pat for short.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:
I have just begun to read the Monitor. Now the first thing I look for is the Mail Bag. I would very much like to correspond with some girl either in France or the United States. I am 15 years old.

Marjorie M.

Will Ella K. of Kingston, N. Y., and Mich. D. of Amboy, Ill. please send their full names and addresses? There is a letter for each of them.—Ed.

Will Volma Lillo and a girl named Thuring send in their addresses? They are wanted by Anita V., whose letter appeared July 1.—Ed.

The Adventures of Waddles

AS IN THE SHADE SAT TED AND I, A BIG RED APPLE FELL NEAR BY.

SO WHILE TED ATE I DID EXPLORE THE LAW SIR ISAAC NEWTON FOUND.

THE APPLE GONE, THE LECTURE THROUGH, TED SAID, ONE LESSON WILL NOT DO.

I NEED TWO MORE—AND MAYBE THREE! THEN, TURNING ROUND, HE SHOOK THE TREE.

A Picturesque Washday

destroy the faith of the ages, Johnson reaffirmed it with dogmatic conviction, and if religious observances in general were growing cold, John Wesley brought back a fervor which had not been seen for five hundred years.

◆ ◆ ◆

The fact seems to be that the neat formulas which used to be so much in fashion for the summing up of historical epochs very seldom fit the facts. They are usually nothing but the expressions of our own ignorance. Instead of imposing ourselves, the very form and pattern of our own thoughts, upon the past, naively supposing that we thereby describe it. The task of the historian is therefore one of extreme difficulty, so that we need not be surprised if we find that this oldest form of writing is the least of all to be brought to perfection. The man who writes history must learn, in the first place, to disengage himself from his own preconceptions. He must realize that he cannot do without them. He must pass through the period in which it seems sufficient to say of the eighteenth century that it was the "Age of Reason" and he must realize that he cannot go to the school which is now in vogue—the school which seems convinced that a true philosophy of the past is not to be hoped for and that we can know nothing but local facts. Finally, he must not despair. Ultimately our historians must come back to the supreme task of interpretation, but they must come to that task with full knowledge.

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We cannot understand the extreme difficulty confronted by the historian until we realize the high work which it is well done, requires at once the equipment of the scholar and of the artist. Exact knowledge, and vast quantities of it, is indispensable to him who must mix all that he knows with the mass of the human way. He must be at least as strong in imagination as he is in memory; the energy of his thought must be sufficient to inform and illumine all the facts he has acquired in such a way as to reveal their human significance. And it must be evident that human beings with such powers as these, scholars and artists and philosophers all at once, are not to

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What history there is in the Great North Road of modern Britain! Consider the names Doncaster, Tadcaster, Thirsk, York, Easingwold, Beverley, of Saint Albans's, Peterborough, Ripon, Durham, York. Along this road ran Constantine's legionaries, and Harold the Saxon's fighting men. Along this road rang the horns of battle, as the Danes came in the night to York. Along this road thousands of enterprising Scots have travelled to London; to make conquest of the world; to bank, to poe, to quarry their clusters round this road—Venerable Bede's, Saint Cuthbert's, and the novels of the Yorkshire moors. There is no easier in the road.

There are no roads easier than we make it easier day by day for others to walk the roads we make? The dear old lady who gathered up the fragments of broken glass from the front wheel of a car abandoned out their feet in a fiery roadmaker.

the cat. He is liable to whistle you out of the room. He is liable to come morning, to say that the duck-back has hatched her brood! Everyone knows what you have for meals and who your visitors are; will discuss them with you generously and name the dishes. He will tell you that your neighbor sends in a bowl of celery for your tea when her own particular favorite revisits you.

Come back after a few weeks' absence and you will find Mr. Mrs. Hopkins slips in with a bit of butter, dearie, just to start you going"; and John Turner sends his boy with a plate of crisp bacon and an offer from his wife to make you a little dinner. You have been in town for years and never live there so that on your return from a holiday!

It is impossible to be extravagant in our village. The washer-woman will tell you that the washer considers too clean to be tubbed. "You

Asalea, jessamine, have vanished:
Gay marsh marigolds are banished—
Lovers of the green morasses—
From the gracile water grasses,
As on feet, elusive feet
Summer passes.

But by reedy river shallows
In the marshes bloom the mallows
Where the wood most cool, most
still is,
Fair as flowers of amaryllis,
Lifting up a waxen cup
As pure as lilies.

—MARY SINTON LEITCH, in "The Un-
labeled Morrow."

King,
And Gilpin, long live he;
And when he next doth ride abroad
May I be there to see."

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EDITORIALS

France and the American Legion

TO APPRECIATE too deeply the welcome tendered the American Legion by France would be impossible. The Government of France proclaimed September 19 a national holiday and permitted on that day members of the Legion to march under the Arc de Triomphe—a privilege accorded only at one other time since the war. These gracious acts are evidence of far more than even great acts of courtesy to the Legion. They imply that the French people feel themselves allied to the people of the United States by an unassailable bond of friendship. It is no gesture, this that France is making; it is the statement of the affection of one nation for another.

Ten years ago France received the Legionnaires gratefully. They were then officers and soldiers coming to aid France. They stood the test; they were well. And France has not forgotten. What a different mission takes these men again to France! Their annual convention is held on French soil, but there are other purposes than the mere holding of this meeting. Speakers at the convention have spoken of "this pilgrimage of 20,000 soldiers who have come 3000 miles to meet their comrades of other days." The emphasis has been put on friendship, not on war.

Reference has been made in the Paris assembly to the rôle played by Lafayette, marquis, general, statesman, in the American War of Independence. Time and time again his name has been the symbol of the recognition by France of the justice of America's case at that time. Liberty, that precious word, having found expression in the two Republics, has given them a common bond. There can be no doubt that the French feel that they are understood in America; and thus, in return, they are making every possible effort to voice their thanks.

Paris has been turned for the Legion week into a city of banners and banquets. The streets are alive with the Tricolor and Stars and Stripes. Every museum or place of interest has been thrown open to the Legionnaires. The metropolis has been theirs. Sport meets and an aviation meet have been held in their honor. A special performance has been given for them at the Opéra. Not a touch which could be thought of was omitted in order to make these 20,000 American ambassadors of good will certain they were mightily welcome in France.

The greeting to Charles A. Lindbergh, when he landed in Paris, was warm beyond words. From the President to the most humble citizen, unstinted praise and affection reached Lindbergh. The French are ever prompt in their generous expressions of appreciation and hospitality. But this feting of the American Legion surpasses anything in the past, and the United States has been placed thereby under an obligation which must never be forgotten and which doubtless will never be forgotten.

Nibbling at the Immigration Law

THE proposals of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, H. E. Hull, for amendment of the Immigration Law to the end that certain apparent injustices and inequalities may be done away with are not without merit, but should be scrutinized by Congress with the greatest care. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Hull declares that the quota law is working acceptably, and is in his opinion most serviceable as a means of regulating and restricting immigration. But he goes on to urge certain amendments which on the surface seem proper enough, but which may prove the entering wedge for the destruction of the main purpose of the law itself.

There is constant clamor on the part of immigrants who have come in under the quota law, and have prospered, to bring in relatives from their homes who for one reason or another they did not bring at the time of their original immigration. The quota law, which is designed to check the flood of immigration, frequently operates to prevent the bringing in of such relatives. Husbands seek to bring in wives; children parents, and parents children without having the newcomers charged against the quota from their country. In many instances if they were thus charged, they could not be admitted, the full quota having been exhausted. Mr. Hull's proposition is apparently that dependent relatives of this character should be admitted, irrespective of whether their admission was permissible under the quota law or not. It is obvious that this will open the way to a very great increase in the flood of immigrants.

The amendment is sought on the plea of humanity, and the argument is presented that it is cruel thus to separate members of one family. But not infrequently it will be found that the original immigrant might very well have brought the wife or the parent at the time he came to this country, but was blocked because of the interposition of the quota requirements. There seems to be no reason why the mere fact that he has established himself here should be made the excuse for breaking down the requirements of the law. The end sought might be attained by giving relatives of citizens preferred place within the quota. Congress will doubtless proceed very slowly in approving any recommendation which will tend to increase the inflow of foreigners.

A second recommendation which does not require common reason relates to furnishing each immigrant hereafter to be admitted with an identification card which will enable him to prove easily that he is in the country lawfully. The plan is a commendable one for the future. It has no bearing, however, upon the multitude of aliens now unlawfully in the United States. Mr. Hull estimates their numbers at between one and three millions, many of whom, he says, are eligible for deportation if they could be identified.

American Markets Abroad

SO MUCH attention has been directed to the growth in the merchandise exports of the United States and the favorable balance of such trade that many popular misconceptions have grown up around the international position of this country. But with all the growth in

exports of the United States, the fact should not be lost sight of that the volume in tons has not been so dominating as to give other producing countries occasion to worry.

Values today are much higher than they were prior to 1914. Furthermore it must be remembered that the import trade of the United States has grown apace with the exports. But, and this is probably the most important fact to be considered in this connection, the merchandise exports are not the dominating element in the trade of the country. Immigrant remittances, according to the tabulation recently compiled by the Department of Commerce, will equal in the net more than one-half the commodity balance of the United States, and the expenditures of American tourists abroad will exceed by probably 50 per cent the merchandise balance of trade.

When we consider the cash items, visible and invisible, which go to make up the foreign trade of the United States, it is disclosed that there is an apparent adverse balance against this country of something like \$509,000,000, whereas the apparent merchandise favorable balance is but \$448,000,000. It was believed that this net unfavorable balance would be accounted for in the transfer in international banking accounts, but a careful inquiry reveals that those transfers amounted to a sum probably not in excess of \$359,000,000. This leaves an unfavorable net balance of at least \$150,000,000 to be accounted for. Naturally that considerable sum could not exist for long without throwing the exchange out of alignment, and hence being unable to explain the item by any other means the Department of Commerce has attributed it to a discrepancy due to errors and omissions. That may not necessarily be the case.

The fact remains, however, that the balance of trade under existing conditions is not radically in favor of the United States. And there is no particular reason why any country should entertain a jealous regard for the foreign markets which American products have found. Without those markets it would not be possible for American bankers to finance so liberally the gainful industries of Europe. And that, assuredly, is a good work regarding which internationally visioned economists should be agreed.

On Singing Canada's Praises

A PARTY of British newspaper men toured across Canada this summer. They were visibly impressed, and unstinted in commending the many attractive features of Canada and Canadian life. One member of the party, at a gathering in the University of Alberta, at Edmonton, said that though he and his companions had started the tour as a holiday jaunt, it had become a mission. They had expected to find the West "a rough and ready and purely materialistic country." After seeing the number of western universities, colleges and schools, and noting the high standard maintained in them, they were going back much enlightened about Canada.

Before sailing from Montreal, however, one of the visiting newspaper men expressed the opinion that Canadians would do well to let other people sing the praises of Canada, instead of doing so much of it themselves. Observant visitors are quite capable of appreciating the attractions of the country and the enterprise of the Canadian people, he is reported to have said, without having it constantly dinning into them with such an avalanche of statistical information that they promptly forget it all.

Canadians have taken the newspaper man's advice with good humor. Particularly after the fine tribute paid to Canada by Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, after his trip to the Dominion, nobody is going to be much upset over one visitor's mild admonition. Perhaps he failed to make allowance for the fact that the Canadian people have been celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation this year, which to some extent may have been responsible for producing the impression that Canadians talk too much about themselves.

In the earlier part of this year, far from broadcasting too much about the glories of Canada, some news items about climatic conditions in western Canada, sent out through Canadian press channels, were calculated to give newspaper readers abroad anything but a favorable impression. Doleful reports were circulated about the excessive rain in the West, the lateness of seeding and the prospects of diminished crops. Even in July, Canadian newspapers featured reports even more discouraging about weather conditions in various parts of the prairie provinces. Isolated instances of severe weather when published together in the news, tended to give an erroneous picture of Canada. Pessimistic views about Canadian harvest prospects were spread abroad.

Actually, according to the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, present indications point to the harvesting of the second largest wheat crop grown in Canada. It is estimated that the total yield will be well over 450,000,000 bushels, which is much in excess of last year's crop. Similarly the production of oats, hay and other field crops is reported to be far above the average. One British newspaper tourist may have been given too much statistical information about Canada, but the Canadian mediums of publicity are certainly better employed spreading good news about Canada's reliable harvest, and the great heritage of the Canadian people, than in painting gloomy pictures of conditions in the country. It must be said for the Canadian people that they are confirmed optimists. They have reason to be.

The Scottish-American Memorial

EDINBURGH is witnessing this year a greater American invasion than ever before. Visitors from all parts of the United States are seen on chais-à-bancs setting out for Abbotsford, the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, Glencoe, the border country, the serene villages of the east and west coasts, the lochs and moors and glens. Others are confining their sight-seeing to the capital, and find enough there to do. While most of them undertake the stiff climb to the old castle, or saunter in the grounds of Holyrood Palace, or linger in the museums and galleries or among the literary and historic

shrines, there are interesting landmarks that some inevitably fail to see: Burns' lodgings, for instance, or the haunts of Stevenson.

Yet it is certain that few, no matter what else they overlook, will miss the Scottish American memorial in the West Princes Street Gardens, a memorial to the men of the Highland divisions who fell in the war. A new acquisition to Edinburgh—it was only recently unveiled by the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton—the monument consists of a youthful figure of a Highlander, seated, behind which is a processional frieze portraying a summons and the answer of the Scots at the outbreak of the war. As a work of art the memorial has won admiration on all sides for the sculptor, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of Philadelphia, but it has also a claim to public attention for another and equally important reason—the fact that it is an enduring monument to the youth of yesterday, and the service he rendered his country.

It is true that war has lost its glamour. People gladly turn toward peace, and the promotion of happiness. Yet the world could ill afford to neglect the sacrifice made by youth that peace might be made permanent. There is a debt of gratitude resting upon the present generation for what has been accomplished, and it is in some small measure a recognition of that debt and an attempt to repay it that the monument has been erected to the common soldier upon whom the burden of the conflict fell. Those who improved the road to peace are deserving of every praise. Yet there must not be forgotten the men who blazed the trail and made the task of succeeding generations easier. It is to these men that the memorial is erected, a memorial that will also help to strengthen the relations which exist between the English-speaking nations.

Darwin Again

THE Darwinian theory of man's evolution from some lower form of animal life has had few more zealous advocates in recent years than Sir Arthur Keith, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, if one may judge by his recent address before that association. He is thoroughly convinced that man has evolved from the anthropoid apes, and offers many evidences to prove his contention—similarity in structure and function of the brain, in chemical reaction of the blood, in habits of feeding and fondling the young, and in "evolutionary post-marks." Moreover, he asserts that the difference in brain structure between the chimpanzee and man is only quantitative. His conclusions are so definite that acceptance of them would justify anticipation of the early announcement that the missing link, so long sought for by Darwin and his camp followers, had at last been discovered.

So convincing is he that one might be quite induced to agree with him were there not other biologists of equal prominence in the world of natural science who are not at all in accord with his conclusions. For example: Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, a biologist known on both sides of the Atlantic, ardent defender of the theory of evolution against the onslaughts so valiantly made by Mr. Bryan, is quite convinced that man has evolved, ascended not descended, through his own line of ancestry "entirely apart from the Simiidae including the living and extinct anthropoid apes—the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and the gibbon." "These examples," he writes, "constitute a separate branch of the great division of primates, not only inferior to the hominidae (humans), but totally disconnected from the human family from its earliest history." (Evolution in Education and Religion, p. 136.)

In the face of such disagreement between two internationally known biologists, what shall the poor layman believe? Here is disagreement and contradiction among eminent men who have spent long years in trying to solve the all-important question of mankind's origin and history. Many pondering this vast subject will turn to the Bible with deep satisfaction, finding the answer to this insistent questioning in the marvelous story of the creation of man in the image and likeness of God. Stabilized in this fact, they will be little perturbed by agreements or disagreements of those who would take from man his divine heritage.

Wordsworth found his answer to the riddle and voiced it thus:

Wisdom and Spirit of the universe!
Thou Soul that art the eternity of thought
And gavest to forms and images a breath
And everlasting motion.

Editorial Notes

Brig-Gen. A. C. Dalton, president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, says that what the United States needs adequately to meet the increasing trade competition from maritime nations across the Western Ocean is not fewer ocean liners of much greater tonnage, but rather a vessel of medium size and speed that can be operated the year round at a consistent profit. This calls to thought the old adage that "it is not the jump at the start, but the steady going on that gets there."

The use of a word by eminent authority, even by President Coolidge, does not make it strictly correct if it isn't recognized by lexicographers, or by dictionaries even as slang or as a colloquialism. Who is there, however, to deny that "processor," connoting manufacturer, should be hustled into the dictionaries as promptly as possible?

Reports of progress made by the people of any country are always welcome, and now comes the announcement that, last year, the people of Mexico spent four times as much to see motion pictures as they did to witness bull fights. That is certainly a step in the right direction.

The word "toxic" is defined as of, or pertaining to, or caused by, poison. So why not adopt this spelling, "in-TOXIC-ating," as a step toward "driving home" the truth.

The hot wave in the corn belt area of the West may make fresh corn for Thanksgiving something more than a theory.

Nowadays a political candidate's hands should not only be clean but dry.

Summer Pilgrims—A Retrospect

AND now I'm going to get a bit of vacation," said the dean. "But do you know, it's not been the grind I expected. Of course I've thought of you folks pretty often and it's been strange to be away from the old crowd, but I tell you I wouldn't have missed the experience for the world."

I had just returned from the island whose summer colony had included for many seasons my friend a professor of mathematics, now graced by the new title of Dean of the Summer School. And I had just dropped into his office, all prepared to commiserate with him over the fact that he had been kept in the city away from the sea.

Like most of my colleagues, I had always sedulously avoided the extra summer session, for the rest after the strenuous academic year, bringing leisure for reading and research, was too precious to be surrendered. And I knew that the new "dean" had always jealously guarded his own vacation. So his enthusiasm came as a surprise.

"Of course I took this job under protest," he was saying, "just as an emergency measure. But the very first wave of entering students almost carried me off my feet."

"So many?" I asked.

"No," he replied. "So much zeal. Our regulation limits the individual's program to three courses and we advise the student to be satisfied with two. Even to register as an auditor they must obtain the special permission of the dean. And in they swarmed! Why, some of them seemed to want all the courses we offered—there were one hundred and twenty-seven this year. Of course, I had to be stern, and I even had to point out that they couldn't be in two lecture rooms at the same time. You ought to have seen their disappointment. It was pathetic! But I tell you I learned more in registration week about American teachers than in all the rest of my life."

"They are mostly teachers, I suppose."

"Yes; the majority are high school teachers. Most of the rest are principals of the various grades of school; supervisors, superintendents."

"And why do they come? I have a general idea, but I'd like to get your first-hand impressions."

"They feel the need of better preparation for their daily work through the year. That's a highly prosaic way to put it, and doesn't for a moment reflect the ambition for greater effectiveness which I have felt surging through this old campus for the past six weeks. How shall I give you any conception of the revelation that has come to me?"

"I won't intrude," said a young man at the door. "I just wanted to say good-by, Dean Smith, and tell you how much this summer session has meant to me. Only I can't tell you."

"Why, it's Myers," I remarked, remembering him as a student a few years before. "And where are you now?"

"Near my home town in Ohio," he answered. "I've been teaching history in the high school for three years and they have just made me principal."

"And that's why you're here this summer?" I said.

"Yes, sir," he replied. "One can go through the motions of being a principal without any special preparation, but every educational job today has become so highly specialized that one has to study every minute to glimpse the possibilities."

"Yet," I said, wishing to test him further, "all of the latest theories and practical technique are reported in the

books and educational journals and reports. Can't you get all you need out of them?"

"They're necessary," he replied, rather doubtfully, "but they don't give you the lectures of authorities five times a week for six weeks; they don't supply the opportunity for the class discussion or the association with people in the same work all over the country, or digging out original reports under expert guidance, or the resources of a great library. And they can't give you the atmosphere of the university."

"Why, you can't imagine," he continued, "what a difference it's going to make in my school this year—just the few weeks I've spent here. My relations to the teachers, to the pupils, to the school system, and to the whole community will be far more intelligent. So that's why I couldn't help coming in to say how grateful I am."

"There," said the dean, as the young man departed with a buoyantly confident air, "that's the story I've been hearing over and over again this summer. I guess your questions are answered."

As if impelled by the same thought, we looked out across the campus. In groups of two and three men and women with luggage in their hands were moving toward the memorial gateways opening on the main street. "There go the three thousand," remarked the dean with an air of paternal pride. "Wouldn't you like to know their record—and the record they are going to make? I have studied their registration cards which tell a pretty complete and often eloquent story."

"There goes Miss Minnie Brown from Virginia, age thirty-two. Since graduating from an indifferent high school she's been in the grades. In previous summers she has attended normal institutes in her home state, but she wants more. So she comes here for the latest ideals of conducting rural schools. She dreams of a college degree, and with credits won at summer schools she will be able to finish after two full years at the state university."

"And there goes Miss Gertrude Jones, age forty-two, back to Indiana. Many years ago she went to normal school and has been teaching English ever since. She is experienced and successful, but she wants a larger outlook, so she has been taking two courses of advanced college grade under the distinguished Professor Blank from Oxford, and followed the course in methods as an auditor."

"Then there's Mr. Henry Simmons, aged fifty-two, a school superintendent in a Vermont city. He feels that he has fallen behind in the procession of rapidly moving developments in administration. So he comes here to catch up, and I suspect the whole school system will catch up as a result of his stay with us."

"These three are representatives of the three thousand here this summer," I said.

"Yes," replied the dean, "and of three hundred thousand in the summer sessions throughout the country."

"Well," I observed, "I don't wonder at your enthusiasm over your new job. But won't it be a relief to get away to Maine next summer?"

"Relief nothing," retorted the dean with emphasis. "If the university will let me stay on in this job, I'll be right here in this office. There'll be three thousand more of the same sort. I need the education which they give me. In fact, I can't afford to miss it."

"Well," I returned thoughtfully, "I suspect I need the same sort of education. If you think you'll want an assistant, just call on me."

P. K.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

UNIVERSITY buildings in the United States will be the subject of study of a delegation from the Sorbonne which is embarking shortly for America. Attached to the Sorbonne, or University of Paris, are wide grounds on the outskirts of the capital known as the Cité Universitaire. Within this area have sprung up dormitories erected by various countries for their student nationals. There are also ample playing fields. The problem which is the immediate concern of the delegation, headed by Senator André Honnorat, is to obtain ideas for the central edifice which is to be put up in the Cité Universitaire. This building is destined to be the social and athletic center for the students and to include as well a restaurant. The foremost institutions in the United States are to be visited by the delegation.

Montmartre has probably been the scene of more fun-making by grown-up men and women than any other spot in the world. But the last episode deserves first laurels. A race was staged up the hill of Montmartre, a distance of 500 yards. But the streets are unbelievably narrow and winding. Motorcycles, private automobiles, and even taxis were entered in the race. There were only two stipulations: if you stopped you were out of the race, or if your own or your passenger's foot or feet should be put on the street you were disqualified. The winner took thirty-five minutes, the competitor who came last took six minutes. The race was held to see who could take the longest time to scale the hill and reach the Place du Tertre, which might be called the capital of this famous artists' abode, since Montmartre is known locally as a republic.

Mystery—the word glides into newspaper columns here very often and is employed on this occasion—surrounds a new seacraft. It is supposed to be capable of all manner of things, but the exact details have been kept from the public, nor is the why or wherefore of its being built known. It is a hydroplane which looks like the hull of a hydroaeroplane. It carries a 450-horsepower airplane motor of the pusher type. It has small planes on either side and pontoons beneath them. It is forty feet long. When going all out its draft is scarcely more than four inches. It has recently finished a trial trip from Havre to Dieppe, a distance of roughly sixty miles, in a reputed time of one hour and twenty minutes, which works out at forty-five miles an hour. This is not bad time for a boat traveling across open sea.

No, not it could only happen in Paris. Only along the Seine with its bookstalls. Only by way of the streets where Victor Hugo and Honoré de Balzac wandered. It could only be in such an atmosphere that you could think of them coming by the thousands. Men with poles. Fishermen of the Seine. A fraternity of lines, and the women and the children followed in throngs. It was early morning on that day when subject for conversation for the next year was to be fished from the Seine. That all-important question as to who was the most skillful fisherman was to be answered. They settled finally, like swallows on a telephone wire, along the river's banks. They had come preceded by a girl garbed in the tricolor with men from different districts, sorted out in groups, each headed by a band and banners. Truly, only in Paris could such a sight be witnessed, since it is here that tradition and customs never disappear.

Were we living in the time of ballads and troubadours, surely the former would be written and sung by the latter of the remarkable ride of Mademoiselle Dorange from Paris to Berlin. "I have been dreaming all my life of a long ride across country in the good old way," she said recently. Her pony she calls La Huppe, or the hoopoe.

Almost on the same day that a French airman, Calizzo, broke the world's altitude record by reaching 43,810 feet, an evening newspaper, Le Soir, reminded Parisians that it is just 200 years ago since a Frenchman made the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine. The altitude record has been generally accepted, but it has not been as easy to convince everyone that Le Soir has unearthed a fact that can be really proved. It is, nevertheless, interesting and worth repeating. Pioneers, after all, can never receive too much credit. Le Soir states that in August, 1777, the

Marquis de Baeckeville set out to fly from the roof of his house in the rue des Saint-Pères to the Tuileries, a modest enough distance of a half mile. He wore a pair of wings strapped to his back and operated by a sort of crank. Le Soir says the aviator reached the Seine, but could get no farther. There may be some basis for the tale, and for whatever basis there is the pioneer deserves his due.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor, Editor, Board, and staff assume no responsibility for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Farm Waste in Various States

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I am reading the articles of Mr. Frank L. Perrin on agricultural conditions of the middle West with great interest. One of the recent articles tells of the abnormal farm waste noted on this trip. This article recalls a trip I made in August in northern Iowa and some notes I made on the trip covering farm waste as I saw it. I spent a day with a banker calling on farms between Lake Okoboji and Emmetsburg. The banker made one special call on a farmer who wanted to increase his loan from \$10,000 to \$14,000. The farm was 240 acres in extent, laid well and was worth fully \$150 per acre. The thing that impressed me on this trip was the waste and lack of efficiency on the majority of farms.

On this particular farm I walked through the grove and orchard and found between thirty and forty pieces of machinery exposed to the weather. Some of it had been standing there for years. Under such conditions machinery will only last three or four years and is then left to rot.

There was a fairly good house and barn, but the hog house leaked and the corner roof was full of holes. There was an abandoned barn near by, the lumber in which would easily have covered all the farm machinery. It was actually distressing to see things as they were. The waste on this farm meant a real profit every year and the only man to blame was the farmer himself.

This situation exists all over Iowa and the middle West, yes in every state. The depreciation and waste in farm machinery left exposed to the weather during the year represents a loss to American farmers of \$100,000,000 annually. The comparison between most of our farms in this regard and those of Denmark and other European countries would show up our farmers in a very poor light. We have too many farmers farming our land in a most careless and wasteful manner.

Legislation will not remedy these conditions. This banker told me that he had charge of some five or six farms and estates and would gladly invest money in better equipment and co-operate in other ways, if the tenants would make proper use of the equipment and take care of it.

On my trip I was much impressed with the great need of arousing these farmers to the fact that they must practice thrift, adopt more efficient methods and take care of the equipment. Farming cannot compete with industry on such a basis nor can such farmers compete with those farmers who do farm along business lines.

Des Moines, Ia. E. N. HOPKINS.

"The Evolution of Baedeker"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent very readable editorial, "The Evolution of Baedeker," reminds me of a small but amusing collection of "Americanisms" that I saw in Baedeker for the United States many years ago—among them, "Chicken: Fowl of any age."

Perhaps this may be a hint for a writer, by directing his attention to that old guidebook for its comparisons with the experiences and impressions of European travelers of the present day. I believe that most Americans are at least as much interested as before the World War in the intelligent foreigner's impressions of America: as a nation we like to catch such glimpses of ourselves as others see us.

Rockaway, N. J. JOSEPH B. BAKER.